The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,439.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
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First insertion	Rs 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Galle	26
" Rutnagherry	19	" Negapatam	28
" Vingorla	19	" Madras	31
" Carwar	20		February
" Mangalore	21	" Coconada	2
" Cannanore	22	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	22	" Bimlipatam	3
" Beypore	22	" Gopalpore	4
" Cochin	23	" False Point	5
" Tuticorin	24	Arrive Calcutta	6
" Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander TURNER, will be despatched on the 17th January 1870 at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE [illegible] DANUBE, 869 tons net register, CHARLES MANN, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER TILLY, Captain HANNA, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Diu, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 14th January 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain DREWITZ, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 10th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅞ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 1,800 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 71 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the premises.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
½ " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FREIGHT FOR KURRACHEE.

SHIP EAST, for Kurrachee, WILL SAIL on or before the 25TH INSTANT if sufficient encouragement offer. Will take Freight—Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for the Ship East.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY having arranged to work their own traffic at the New Carnac and Musjid Bunder Sidings, the Public are hereby informed, that on or after the 15th instant the "Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited)" will cease to undertake receiving and delivering Goods at those Sidings or granting drawbacks.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager,
Elphinstone L. & P. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 14th January 1870.

COCONADA CHEROOTS

of the following choice Musters,

BABINGTON; HAVANNAH;
LEISURE HOUR; OFFICE

Specially selected and packed for and on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following CLARETS, in good order, shipped by Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, from Bordeaux:—

Dinner Claret ... at Rs. 14 per dozen, in quarts.

[illegible]

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, Parsee preferred.—Adress, with full particulars, to K. V., Office of this paper.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 12 noon, at the offices of the Chamber, to elect a Chairman in the room of MR. H. E. ASTLEY, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th January 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an arrangement has been made by the Committee of the Shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, under which the Agra Bank, Limited, have agreed to take over the interest of Shareholders in the surplus assets of the former Bank, at the rate of £4 15s. per share by an immediate cash payment, which will be open for the acceptance of Shareholders resident in India up to and including the 28th February next. Shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, residing in this Presidency, desirous of availing themselves of the above arrangement, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 28th February next.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager Bombay Branch.

14th January 1870.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the Fund now being raised by the Native Committee, appointed some time ago to arrange for the due reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival in Bombay, are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
SHANTARAM NARRAYEN,
Honorary Secretaries to the Committee.

Bombay, 14th January 1870.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 400.

PARELL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255. FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 30th of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, January, 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order dated the 14th day of January 1870, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, it is ordered that JAVERILALL UMIASHUNKER, the above named Insolvent, BE DISCHARGED under Sections 24 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on MONDAY the 24th January instant, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court.—Dated this 14th day of January 1870.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE WACHA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 414 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 4, and which said premises are standing in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax in the name of the said Burjorjee Manockjee Wacha and in the book of the Assessor also in the name of the said Burjorjee Manockjee Wacha, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Jamsedjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage of the property of the late Shapoorjee Bomanjee Mistry, on or towards the east by a public passage called or known by the name of the 1st Colbhat Lane leading to Calbadevee Road, and on or towards the west by the public road called or known as the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road. All person or persons having any claim against the same, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, and he, she, or they will be precluded from preferring any such claims thereafter.—Dated this fourteenth day of January 1870.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER GODOO PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to SELL unto THUCKER MOORARJEE OOKURDA and THUCKER CHUTTURBHOOJ MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that piece or parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the northern side in Israel Molla or Don Tadd Third Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Town of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. 1509 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 38, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by another public passage, on or towards the north by a third public passage, and on or towards the south by the said Israel Molla or Don Tadd Row. If therefore any person has any just claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, to the said property, he is hereby required to make the same known to me, at my Office, No. 2 Forbes Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 14th day of January 1870.

G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Pit	" 1

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GREAT SUCCESS and THIRD NIGHT of BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE GREEN BUSHES.

ACT 1st.
IRELAND, ON THE GALWAY COAST ... 1745.

ACT 2ND.
AMERICA, VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI ... 1747.

ACT 3RD.
IRELAND—THE HILL OF HOWTH, DUBLIN CITY ... 1748.

NEXT PERFORMANCE

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1870,

ON WHICH OCCASION

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

WILL APPEAR, FOLLOWED BY

THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.

RESERVED SEATS to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month.

12th January 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
For Selves & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1869.

DOG MISSING.—REWARD.—Strayed on TUESDAY Evening, the 11th instant, from Breach Candy, a SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, of a light tan colour, with short cropped ears, white breast, and black nose. Whoever brings him to Mr. Westropp's bungalow, Malabar Hill, or gives correct information as to where the Terrier now is, will receive a reward.

13th January, 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MAHIM GREAT FAIR.

On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY next, SPECIAL TRAINS WILL BE RUN between Marine Lines, Churney Road, Grant Road, Dadur and Mahim. For particulars see Handbills and Advertisement at Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 13th January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1869 have THIS DAY been posted.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 12th January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[illegible] OF THE ABUA BRIDGE NEAR [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that for two or three days, commencing on the 19th instant, the ABUA BRIDGE, a short distance south of Khundwa, will be undergoing alterations, and will therefore be CLOSED.

Traffic will be booked as usual, but Passengers will have to alight at the Bridge. The best arrangements which are possible will be made to prevent inconvenience to them.

The public are also informed that some two or three days delay must be expected in the transmission of goods which have to pass over this Bridge, and that goods will only be accepted on this understanding.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CARNAC BUNDER STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for all full pressed cotton, and all grain, seeds, and salt, booked to or from Bombay by this Railway, to be dealt with at the Sidings allotted to this Company's traffic at the Carnac Bunder premises of the Elphinstone Company.

Other traffic of all sorts will also be dealt with at Carnac Bunder as well as Boree Bunder, and the public will have the option of consigning such other goods to or forwarding them from either of those Stations.

Mr. G. E. Pilcher has been appointed Carting Agent, and on behalf of the Company will perform all services of loading unloading, and delivery for this Company's traffic at Carnac Bunder.

The rates charged to the public for goods consigned to the Carnac Bunder and carted by the Company will be those at present in force at Boree Bunder, and for goods consigned to either Boree Bunder or Carnac Bunder which are not carted by the Company, the rates will be annas thirteen and pies eight per ton below the rates charged when the Company performed the Carting service.

These arrangements will commence on the 15th January next, and will remain in force until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE NORMAL COLLEGE.—In connection with the above Establishment a YOUNG LADIES' MODEL SCHOOL will be OPENED on MONDAY, January 17th, 1870, in which a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches of a thoroughly sound and liberal Education will be given on the most recent and scientific principles—

The course of instruction comprises:—
English Grammar and Composition.
Guzerathi do. do.
Marathi do. do.
Latin do. do.
French do. do.
German do. do.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History—English, Indian, Persian, Roman and Grecian.
Elocution.
Natural Philosophy and Common Science.
Algebra and Euclid.
Geography—Political and Physical.
Use of the Globes and Map-drawing.
Drawing—Free-hand, Perspective, Model, Landscape and Figure-drawing.
Music—Vocal and Instrumental.
Needlework—Ornamental and Plain.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained from

MISS RICHMOND,
Lady Superintendent, Normal College.

Sonapore Street, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1870.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soundy & Co.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th December 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to MR. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ... MR. DAVE CARSON.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 19TH & 21ST JAN.

MR. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the

DISTINGUISHED ELECTRICIAN

AND

ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST,

PROFESSOR BUSHELL,

Who, having recently returned from England after an absence of three years, will appear on the above dates in his

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869 that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(SEE CARD CIRCULARS.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

All orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should also include Bombay reference.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS and best refined KEROSINE OIL.

The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present.

PRICES OF TOBACCO.—Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs. Rs. 1 8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs. 14 annas per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 10 annas per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at [illegible] delivery room, No. 9, Marine Street.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 100	each.
Do. " 800 "	" 90	"
American Union Scales	" 30	"
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	" 12	"
Do. 4 "	" 8	"
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 8	"
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	" 6	"
Condensed Milk	" 12	"
American Cheese	" 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici) ... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Echoes, Cartoons and Lyrics of the Time	Rs. 8	0
Historical Cartoon from the 1st Century to the 19th, by G. Doré	4	10
How we spent the Summer	8	0
The Book of Cockney Sports Whims and Oddities	9	0
Animal Life, All the World over, by H. W. Dulcken	4	8
Garibaldi, His Life and Times	4	0
L. Spohr's celebrated Violin School, by J. Bishop	20	0
Bach's Works for the Pianoforte, Vol 1	23	12
J. L. Hatton's Singing Method for Bass, Baritone, and Tenor Voices	2	8
The Juvenile Pianist. An Album for the Pianoforte	6	10
Songs of Affection, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	6	10
The St. James' Album	10	0
Coote's Album	8	0
The School Room Music Book	3	0
The Crown of Jesus Music, Part IV	3	2
Easy Anthems for Parish Choirs	4	8
Gounod's Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia), Oratories	1	10
Dettingen "Te Deum" Oratories, &c.	1	10
Album of Scotch, Irish, and English Airs	2	8
The Ball Room Music Book	2	8
Chappell's Musical Gift Book, by E. F. Rimbault	3	8
——— Vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1	4
——— Juvenile Vocal Album	1	4
——— Christy Minstrel Album	1	4
——— Do. First Series	2	8
——— New Vocal Album	2	8
——— New Pianoforte Album	2	8
——— English Ballad Album	2	8
——— Third Album de Danse, by G. D'Albert	2	8
——— Italian Song Book	2	8
——— Sacred Vocal Album	2	8
Boosey's 200 Dances arranged for the English Concertina	1	0
——— 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies	0	10
——— 100 Dances	1	0
——— National and Patriotic Airs of all Countries	0	10
——— 10 Sacred Melodies	0	10
——— 100 Secular do.	0	10
Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies	1	0
——— 100 Dances	1	0
——— 100 Irish Melodies	1	0
——— 100 Christy Minstrel American & Negro Melodies	1	0
——— 100 Scotch Melodies	1	0
——— 50 Popular Melodies	1	0
——— 100 Sacred Songs	1	0
——— Favourite Airs in Gounod's Opera	1	0
——— Ten Popular Sets of Polkas	1	0
——— Do. Waltzes	1	0
——— Do Quadrilles	1	0
——— 100 Irish Melodies	1	0
——— Favourite Airs in Lurline and Victorine	1	0
——— Do. Robin Hood	1	0
——— Instruction Book for Do	1	0

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to	24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to	28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to	25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to	25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to	18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to	24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to	6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to	4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to	6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to	30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to	70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to	3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8 to	4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to	8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to	1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to	30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to	50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to	73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to	35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to	16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to	6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to	18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs ... Rs. 10,	12 8 to	15 0
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 8 to	5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to	12 0
Opera	12	
High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim (Black and Drab)	7 8	
Richmond Straw under	8 8	
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to	16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0	
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8	
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to	22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production), Pall Mall, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End	[illegible] all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.	
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7 8	

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

SPECIAL PER OVERLAND STEAMER.
DIRECT FROM GRENOBLE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. have received a large stock of BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES from their manufacturer, who has selected the best skins only. They are specially prepared to their order (thread sewn), and consist of

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S } Black white. Light and medium colors in all shades.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF for DRIVING.

BADHAM & Co., APOLLO HOUSE, Bombay.

MRS. GODFREY,

MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.

28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves ... 1-8 "

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, FORT BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies of Bombay and at Out-stations that, as the season has commenced, she has RE-OPENED her Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their kind patronage.

Mrs. Jacob Hunt has just received a large and varied assortment of fashionable Millinery, consisting of every Novelty, which will be kept up by weekly Overland supplies.

Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed. Ladies' own materials made up at the shortest notice.

Out-station orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
December, 1869.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1870, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES J. CURNIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th December 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,

23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA [illegible]

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld) ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	" 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	"
Also		
Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	" 14	"
AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.		
Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	"
Pints in 2 " "	" 16	"
MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'S CLARET.		
In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13	per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	" 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	"	" 32 0	" 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, Silver Foil	"	" 27 0	" 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32 0	17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	" 34 0	..
" " BRAUNBERGER	" 25 0	...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42 0	17 0
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34 0	...
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 26 0	14 0
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	" 25 0	" [illegible] 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	" 22 0	" 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	" 18 8	" 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	" 17 0	" 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	" 15 8	" 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	" 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	" 22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	" 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	" 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	" 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 38
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	" 32
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	" 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	" 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	" 23
" " Scotch	Do.	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	" 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	" 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	" 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White..	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	—

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
" do.	" 27 "
" Extra Pale	" 25 "
Port, Superior	" 26 "

Bombay, 26th October, 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

LONDON OFFICES (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	" " 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts ... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ... Rs. 36 Pints ... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.
Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry ... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums ...	Rs. 90
Do. do. do. ...	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints...	12
Do. do. do. a Crown ...	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality ...	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	28
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

No change in market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
£100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
15,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
47,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
30,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
10,900	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	605
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
5,000	2,000	1,4..	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	20 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	23 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,000	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
224	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90 p.s.	Alliance Spinning	1,750
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	215
200	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,350
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
4,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,800	...	Royal	1,875

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	83
500	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13¼	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
	...	...	East India Bank's	15—14
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
150	7½	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	520
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2/0.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾
Five per cent.	108 7/16
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103¾
10 years' do. do	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th January, 1870.

Open 962 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,717	6	9
Merchandise	2,66,437	5	5
Electric Telegraph	1,431	0	0
Earth Trains	3,441	0	0
Total Rs.	3,53,026	12	2
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles Total Rs.	3,87,122	11	1
Decrease	34,095	11	0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 14.

Yaldwyn, Ensign, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

Paul, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Deesa.

Carnell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Erinpoorah.

Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 14.

Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Morar.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Mozuffer	Landrais	Moulmein, Dec. 18.
	Euxine	Harington	Liverpool, Sept. 2.
	Colonel Fytche	oyd	Calcutta, Dec. 15.
	sir J. R. arnac (s).	Guizelar	Goa, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Bussool Mahomed	Nacoda	Negapatam and Tuticorin.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Jeddah and Hoodooda
	So-tia (s)	vern	Persian Gulf.
	Phlox (s)	aker	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bengal, Hector, to China.

Ship Nagpore, Trevellick, to Rangoon.

Ship Louisa, Lever, to Moulmein.

The steamer Tilly, to Cutch Mandvee, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 9th has the following:—

Particulars of vessel previously announced, Steamer Rangoon [B], H B Smith, Moulmein, 1st January.

DEPARTURE—Barque Alsen.

Passengers per Steamer Rangoon—Rev. Mr Luther, Mrs Luther and 2 children, Mrs Arrakiel, 2 Misses Arrakiel, and W L Thomson, Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—January 8th, Deccan s s, J R Kellock, Calcutta and January 9th, Antelope, ——, Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES—January 8th, Zenobia, ——, Coconada, and 9th Deccan, s s, ——, Suez.

Passengers sailed per P and O S N Co's steam ship Deccan—From Madras to Southampton—Mr A W Lupton.

To Marseilles—Mr John Maxwell and Mrs Maxwell, and Mr A C Lauford.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

889 Agamemnon, George—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1194 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee—E. Bates & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
956 Matheran, McDonald—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1349 Teviotdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.
722 Woosung, Bowner—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1009 Robilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

434 Anna, Gunnefsen.
436 Carl XV., Stafrarin—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Forster—John Farrar & Co.
768 James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
938 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
700 Naomi, Malcolm—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.
531 William Prowse, Hole—Brice, Brown & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Macnamara—Mails 29th January.
2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 22nd January.
1473 Krishna (s), Cradock—B. B. S S. Co. 24th January.
2201 Sumatra (s), White—Mails 15th January.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809 Brazilian (s), Green—Merchant Trading Co. 31st Jan.
561 Danube (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1377 Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co. sails 10th February.

FOR HONGKONG.

524 Shaftesbury (s), Aitken—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1900 Travancore (s), Eastley.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1378 Benares, Noyes.
999 City of Madras, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
781 Hippogriffe, Bews.
742 Maharatta (s), Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
890 Nimroud, Deckey—H. M. Sedick.

FOR KURRACHEE.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

117 Moydeen—Nacoda.

FOR RANGOON.

1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.
1152 Munsoory, Urquhart.
874 Sarah, Parker—W. Nicol & Co.
637 Winslow, La Baste—Blackwell & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

367 Futteh Salam, Lemon—H. J. N. Mahomed.
1198 Scotia (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
363 Teazer, Nacoda.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Robert, Baker—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR BANGKOK

523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

191 John & Mary, Geary.

FOR TRINCOMALEE.

H. M. Daphne (s), Douglas.
H. M. Nymph (s), Meara.

FOR SINGAPORE.

354 Migrator, Strablendorff.

FOR BIMLIPATAM.

598 New Brunswick—Blackwell & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1111 Berwickshire, Rowin—Natives.
294 Bhowanuggur, Fiadrshud—Rahimon Allybhoy.
407 Colonel Fytche, Boyd—M. Nusserwanjee.
819 Fathe Shaw Alum, Nacoda.
376 Fattay Salam—Nacoda.
579 Hydree, Crichton.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—B. F. Field.
460 Mary Mildred, Fine—Elmston, Whitwell & Co.
648 Mozuffer, Landrais.
1072 Seaflower, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
91 Sultan Bacha—Nacoda.
538 William Stewart, Cock—Stenhouse & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

456 Tilly (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
H. M. Forte (s), Heath.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s).
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.

NOT FIXED.

468 Anazi, Billman—W. Nicol & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1217 Athena, Hutchinson—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
718 Bacchante, McLeod—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
293 Bessie, Langlois.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. B. Touche & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
735 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
799 Cingala, Neilson—Coupland & Co
392 Concordia, Wickber—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
514 Dunelm, Denton—W. Nicol & Co.
1594 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
336 E Van, Beaulien—Buschmann.
1328 Hahnemann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1182 Magdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
737 Moss Rose, Smith—Harbord & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
982 Princess Somawutty—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—Stenhouse & Co.
2050 Red Jacket, Tate—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1190 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
907 Tanjore, Cobb.
579 Thames, Paterson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1215 Thetys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Steuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Setton—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
498 Victoria, Gregory—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date the BYCULLA DEPOT will be OPEN from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M., Sundays excepted, when the hours will be from 6 to 9 A.M.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

15th January 1870.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 14th January 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PATERSON—January 9th, at Goolburga, the wife of R. S. Paterson, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

NAHER—January 4th at 3½, Chowringee, Calcutta, the wife of S J. Naher, Esq., E. A. Commissioner, Fyzabad, Oude, of a daughter.

TROTMAN—January 5th, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Surat, the wife of William Charles Trotman, Esq., of Calcutta, Solicitor, of a daughter.

MACALLISTER—January 10th, at 47, Park Street, the wife of R. Macallister, Esq., of a son.

STEWART—January 7th, the wife of Theo. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMYTHE—PLOWDEN—January 1st, at Anarkullee, by the Rev. James Kilbee Stuart, Ingoldsby Smythe, Esq., H. M.'s 85th King's Light Infantry, third son of the late Henry Smythe, Esq., of Newtown, County Louth, Ireland, to Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of George Plowden, Esq., Retired Bengal Civil Service.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MORLEY—January 9th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of William Wheelhouse Morley, Esq., of a daughter.

GORDON—January 4th, at Quilon, the wife of Captain J. H. Gordon, 23rd Regiment L. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWSON—CADELL—January 6th, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Revd. Clement Smith, Major Lawson, R.A., to Mary Eliza (Lillie,) youngest daughter of W. M. Cadell, C.S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

NORMAN—January 3rd, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Major F. B. Norman, of a daughter, still-born.

BULMAN—January 7th, at Loodhiana, the wife of A. Bulman, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

GARRETT—December 25th, at Agra, the wife of Captain N. D. Garrett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—MOYNIHAN—January 1st, at Mooltan, by the Rev. Mr. James, Wellington Murray, Esq., of Rawul Pindee, to Miss Mary Ann Moynihan, eldest daughter of J. Moynihan, Esq.

DEATH.

SMITH—January 9th, at Agra, Edward Cumberlege, infant son of Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, aged 4 month and 11 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

ACCORDING to news from home, the military authorities have rejected the pith of the Indian plan for the reduction of military expenditure. The object of that plan was to retain the existing number of European rank and file in India by increasing the roll of effectives in each battalion; so that the strength of the European army, as a whole, might not be less while the number of European officers were fewer, and the total expense consequently less. It might have been foreseen that the Horse Guards would do all in its power to frustrate the arrangement, and that the War Office and Treasury would sympathise; the War Office, because there is no desire to reduce the number of battalions available for general service, and forming the nucleus for an expansion of the army in case of war; the Treasury, because it would strenuously oppose the extra burden upon its revenues, certain to be laid thereon, unless the cost of the battalions struck off the Indian strength were also struck off the total paid by the Home Government. If th[illegible] be true, the three departments interested have for different reasons met on common ground. But viewed apart from the natural predilections of the Horse Guards towards an abundance of officers and plenty of patronage, the political reasons of the War Office which incline them to keep up the kernel of a possible army, much larger than the present; and the antipathies of the Treasury to outlay of every kind, the balance of argument is favourable to the Indian plan. None of the battalions in India are too large, and they have a tendency to become smaller every month. None are under-officered, or would be under-officered were they a third stronger. By sending out eight companies alike to India and Canada, the Cape and Hongkong, the Horse Guards applies a general rule to special purposes essentially different in themselves. The consequence is that our finances have to bear the heavy strain of a perpetual stream of recruits sent out to prevent our small battalions from dwindling to nothing, and the additional expense of raising and maintaining the recruits during their stay in England. The best plan would be to send out very strong battalions, never recruit them, unless they suffered great and unforeseen losses, and forward them home when reduced below a certain minimum. We have never heard but one practical reason against this plan, a reason entertained alike at home and in India; namely, that the barracks are built for battalions of a certain strength and could not accommodate battalions on a larger scale. That is an argument against the barracks, now so universally condemned, not only as costly but as ineffective. Had they been of a less scientific, not to say crotchetty construction, had they been cheaper, simpler, more easily adaptible to exigencies, as all barracks should be, they could have been made to accommodate larger battalions without any great outlay. According to present views, the vast expense of the "palatial barracks," is seized upon as a reason for incurring the further expense of keeping up small battalions; and stands in the way of an effective military and economical reform. But the great barrack argument is not available against the Indian plan, seeing that our rulers did not venture to propose the heroic remedy—battalions 1,200 strong at the outset—they only asked the Home Government to forward battalions 1,000 strong, seeing that for these they could provide adequate accommodation, and thus obtain financial relief. We are yet, apparently, a long way from the era of sound military reform at home. The sons of Zeruiah are still too strong for the Government. No doubt the Irish case is most pressing, and Ministers and Parliament, alike, must deal with a formidable danger and flagrant scandal at their door. Hence it is that Mr. Gladstone's purposes, whatever they may be, in regard to our system of military management, now out of date and out of keeping with our institutions, are indefinitely adjourned.

Nor is India better off than the Empire at large. Nothing has been done towards restoring the Native Army, nor towards the re-establishment of an Indian Navy. We do not wholly agree with the able writer in the *Montrose Standard*, whose lamentations we quote elsewhere, but we do agree with him that if economy is to be practised, it should not be at the expense of the native regiments. We cannot agree that "in a military sense the native is as good a soldier as the European," or that the European force ought to be reduced in preference. But we fully admit the excellent qualities of the native soldier, and if he prove not loyal to his salt it will be, as it has been, the fault of the military and civil system of managing him, and not a consequence of his character as a native. He is our most useful and most apt ally in the task which overruling circumstance has imposed on us. Treated on sound principles he is no more likely to mutiny, than British militia or British sailors; and these treated absurdly and unjustly have mutinied, the first in the Southern counties and the second at the Nore itself. Not only on the ground of less cost, but on the stronger ground of moral force ought we to maintain a native army. But it ought to be an effective army, properly officered, and trained and treated on sound principles. The present system is notoriously ineffective and unsound. At the first strain it must give way and involve the Empire in disgrace. There are few officers who do not feel this, and the only reason we can imagine for the continuance of the absurd plan is that the high authorities believe in a future of unbroken peace, not only within India, but beyond her borders. Cradled in this belief they permit the thing they call a military system, a thing unexampled in history, to exist year after year; whereas if their belief be well founded a general disbanding should take place. The special reductions talked about, some of them absolutely bad in themselves, are of less importance than the maintenance of the system itself. If the present plan is persevered in it matters little what regiments are disbanded; and with a few exceptions the whole might go and India would be none the weaker. The folly of trusting to a broken or brittle staff is a folly of great antiquity, but none the less a folly because it is so antique. But bad as they are in a military point of view, and from no fault of their own, still the political reasons hostile to a sweeping reduction, especially of frontier corps, so well stated in the Scotch journal, ought to make an impression even on the India Office and the Government of India. What we want is a real army of natives, a real soldier-like Indian service in which officers will be able again to take a zealous interest; and until we have got it we shall neither be safe nor able to reduce the European force in the country. A local European army must come, but every effort will be made to keep it under the thumb of the Horse Guards and to deprive of an Indian character, the very thing that is essential.

Nor can we long go on without a revival of the old Indian Navy. India is a maritime power without a navy, for the loan of ships from England is a mere makeshift. Now a maritime power, with special maritime interests and necessities without a navy of its own is a grotesque absurdity. No sojourners in our waters, however efficient they may be on occasion, can supply the want of a naval force which knows that its work is in the East, that its masters are in the East, and that it is not under two sets of rulers. The officers of the Royal Navy are proverbially accomplished, but they cannot be, as a rule, so well fitted for all the work to be done as regular Indian sailors, devoted from boyhood to an Eastern career. If we have a small squadron at the disposal of the Indian Government the quarrels or disputes or references to the Admiralty will be incessant. How does the double government of the troop-ships answer, even in an economical point of view? Surely on this side of Suez they ought to be under the Indian Government. But the great reason for an Indian Navy is the simple one that it would be Indian. That also is the great reason for a local European army. The shifting and make-shift character of all our present arrangements positively invite calamity, and if they are not speedily re-established on a solid footing in accordance with facts, not fancies, calamity will assuredly come.

THE Government of India have done wisely in sanctioning the survey of the proposed line between Wurdah and Chanda. Experiment has now shown that Chanda coal, even of a poor quality, got out of the Wurdah banks, is very valuable. Two tons are equal to one ton of English coal, and it has been demonstrated by actual trial that Chanda coal will be far cheaper than English coal from every station, certainly east of Bhosawul, probably east of Egutpoora. These facts are placed beyond a doubt by the recent trials on the G. I. P. Railway; the estimates have been placed at the highest figure, so that there is a large margin for improvement. Not only will better coal be found in the Chanda mines, but most probably the cost of delivery at the pit's mouth will be several rupees cheaper than the estimate. It is not unlikely that the coal of the Central Provinces will prove to be equal to that of Bengal; and that it will be available for the railways north of Nagpore as far as Jubbulpore and the southern branch from Poona. If the iron ore can be profitably smelted at Chanda, it is obvious that the region all round about will make great progress.

WE are requested to state that the Byculla Club Ball will take place on Wednesday the 9th February.

WE have the word of the "Englishman" for it, that "Mr. Graham is spoken of in legal circles as the successor to Sir Richard Couch at Bombay. It is supposed that Mr. Marinden will succeed Mr. Graham as standing counsel to the Government of India."

PITY the sorrows of a poor unfortunate native who was charged in a police court at Madras on the 7th inst. by three of his wives, with refusing to maintain them. The magistrate it appears granted each of the women an order of maintenance. The fourth and youngest wife is the only one who seems to be able to live in peace and harmony with the poor man.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Justices on the 11th inst., Mr. Hogg, the chairman, decided by his casting vote that Mr. Clark, the Engineer to the Municipality, should apologize to Mr. Wilson, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, for what transpired between them at the Opera-house some days ago. There was a very full meeting of Justices, forty-two having recorded their votes, twenty-one on each side.

THOUGH murders have been frequent of late in the districts round about Broach, we are glad to find that the police have been doing their part actively and effectively. At present there are upwards of forty prisoners there awaiting their trial for murder. At the last sessions there were eight persons sentenced to death for the same crime. While this frequency of violent offences is to be deplored, we cannot but praise the vigilance of the police.

A CURIOUS action (of a kind, however, which might be more common but for the forbearance of the "sterner" sex) has been commenced in the Rangoon Court. A merchant had a maid servant, who was wooed and won by a Rangoon tradesman, and who on her marriage left her place as a matter of course for her husband's house, whereupon the merchant filed a suit for damages to the amount of Rs. 700 for breach of engagement.

"RUMOURS are afloat," says the "Englishman," "so intensely absurd that they bear upon their face their own contradiction. It is reported, and perhaps believed, that the Government have it in contemplation to pay off all the five per cent. loans without exception. This report has no doubt been suggested by the recent notification touching the Public Works Loan, and has been carefully circulated by the Bears. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that it is utterly untrue."

IT appears from a Calcutta paper that the Viceroy in Council has applied to the Home Government to send out a civil engineer, possessed of special experience, to be employed in examining the coast of India, with the view of discovering sites for ports. If safe outlets be provided, there can be no doubt that immense tracts of country, which at present have no means of disposing of their surplus produce, will be tapped, and their varied resources turned to account.

THE "Indian Church Gazette," among its items of Indian church intelligence, has a curious story which is worth quoting:—"We are glad to hear that the Rev. J. Richards, chaplain of Bareilly, who has been very ill, is recovering. A very curious accident, as we are informed, happened to him. He was bitten in the night by a rat, and the following night still more severely. On the third night the reverend gentleman was prepared for his visitor, and succeeded in despatching him."

"IF a reduction in the local army is to be effected, the Madras Government seem rightly determined that it shall not be done with their free will and consent; on the contrary, they feel it their duty to oppose the carrying out of such a measure on every reasonable ground. We are informed," says the "Madras Athenæum," "that the several members of Government, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, have strongly protested against any reduction either in the infantry or cavalry branch of the army, as impracticable and inadvisable, and have forwarded their protests as well to the Supreme as to the Home Governments. Pending the decision of the latter, matters will remain *in statu quo*."

A WRITER in the "Indian Church Gazette" advances a remarkable argument in favour of Ritualism:—"Consistency has ever been reckoned a shining virtue, and like many other virtues, it is a pity it is not more generally practised. I was led into the above moral aphorism by thinking over the grand display on the *maidan* last week, on the occasion of the chapter of the Star of India. It certainly was a very striking ceremony, and has met with almost universal approbation, there being, as far as I know, not more than two dissentient voices. But the curious point in this approbation is that if you transfer the object of this ceremonial you lose all the applause. Honour man and all will agree with you—honour God and most men will be dissatisfied. That a ceremonial so carefully planned and ably carried out was necessary and fitting to honour His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, all people are quite satisfied about. That anything at all approaching in carefulness and dignity to honour the worship of God should be attempted even, seems to strike many people with a pious horror, as the frequent complaints of Ritualism abundantly show. There seems a lack of consistency here." "For the sake of consistency," Ritualistic chaplains should invite their congregations to attend divine service in fancy dresses.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AT GALLE.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 11TH JANUARY.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and party arrived here in the Deccan to-day, and will visit the interior, leaving Colombo for Bombay about the 18th instant.

General Tom Thumb has arrived at Galle *en route* for Australia.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Shaw and infant, Mrs Young and infant, Mrs Hibbert and infant, Mrs Low, Mrs Henry Meldrum, Mrs Fletcher and two infants, Colonel O'Connell.

For Marseilles—Major and Mrs Paske and infant, Mr Frank Robertson, Mr R George, Lieutenant Stone, R A, Captain C A Watson, Mr Dewar.

For Suez—Mr Gordon, Mrs G E Ashburner and infant, Mr Burney, Mr G H Black, Mr F Brown.

SKETCHES FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

No. 3.

MARKET-DAY.

"TO-DAY," said Thumkins, who had recovered from his attack of fever, "is the weekly bazaar day of this notable town of T——. Shall we grace the bazaar with our presence?" "Bazaar-day?" I repeated, enquiringly. "Yes; market day, if you prefer it"—I do prefer English names, and hate the affectation of mixing up the Indian with the English language. This parenthetically. "Are you not in a county town—have you not seen the Moonsiff and the Mamledar? I beg your pardon, the magnates of the county-court and the local bench, or rather 'gadi,' I mean cushion. Come and see the commerce of the town, which is really well known among the natives for its cloths and a peculiar red dye manufactured here." So we went. I with my English ideas of a market-day foolishly imagined a vain thing in the shape of a market place, but T—— has not got that yet; nor, remarked Thumkins with a sneer, a town-hall or a theatre. In one of the peaceful streets of the town business is carried on—and business, when we paid our visit to the market, was very brisk. A long street was for three or four hundred yards lined on either side with the vendors and their stores. The newly-reaped bajree of course predominated, but there were plenty of other things on sale. Vegetables, sweetmeats, tobacco, shoes, brass, pottery, ironware, dyes, all had their place, and the vegetables and tobacco many places in the market. Further on was the cloth market. The rough dungree cloth which the poorer people buy to wear as dhotees and languttics, finer white cloths for the same purpose, bright-coloured lugras, brighter coloured kerchiefs—these took up nearly half the street, and these were the most popular stalls. In the other market the wares were spread out on bits of cloth on the ground, but the cloth merchants had erected impromptu booths and the cloths were neatly arranged, some on the ground, some hung up on the sides of the booth. But the traffic was greater than in the corn and vegetable part of the bazaar, and the crowd enormous. Every bargain is a bargain in every sense of the word, and the price is the subject of at least ten minutes' discussion before it can be fixed. A buyer has offered 1 rupee 4 annas for a coarse white pugree as we pass a stall. "Say just one anna more," says the seller. After many attempts to get the purchaser to decrease his price, the buyer returns a contemptuous snort, the cloth is thrown over to him, and the bargain completed. One would have thought that a pie was a coin so low, that a fractional part of its worth must be of no consequence to anybody, but it appears that it is. We see a woman buy a little paper of snuff and ask what she pays. "Half a derki," we are told—a pie and a half; and change is given for the pice (3 pie) offered with a pie and some shells, which are the lowest currency in the bazaar, we believe sixty to an anna. There are a great many stalls for glass bracelets, and we see women offering their hands to the vendor, who presses them flat in a methodical way, in order to put on the ornament. Everybody is perfectly good-tempered, and although the crowd is enormous, the greatest care is taken not to push against the Sahibs as we make our way through. And contrasting this with the fights, the brutality and drunkenness among a similar crowd in England, we begin to understand why we can hold India. There are some policemen in the street, but they have nothing to do, and do it, until they see us coming, when they at once begin bustling the people to make way for us, only too glad to use their authority, but this Thumkins at once forbids. We are struck by the number of stalls kept by women, who however seem perfectly able to take care of themselves. There are a few Marwaries and Wanis about on the look-out for corn, but the greater part of the buyers are Khoonbis who come in from the neighbouring villages, and from villages many miles round, to make their purchases, for T—— is famous for its cloths. There are a few bullocks, and one or two wretched tattoos for sale, but this is not the time of year that much stock is in the market. In the months of January and May, when the Government instalments are paid, bullocks are frequently turned into money and become the "gentlemen who pay the rent." There are very few English goods for sale, except linen cloths, and among the iron ware, padlocks. All cart traffic in the street in which the bazaar is held is out of the question—it is regularly locked up with the crowd, who seem in a perpetual state of motion. It is estimated that about five thousand people come to this bazaar every week from other villages. On the whole, I was disappointed in the market day. The booths were many, and I could have, if I had wished it, provided myself with a native outfit; bought grain of five different kinds and price; as many different sorts of vegetables; set myself up in nails and brass vessels for life, or bought sufficient glass bangles to provide all the wives of Brigham Young with those ornaments. I might too have had my choice of several dealers from whom I might have purchased any of these articles, so that if I could not come to terms with one dealer, I might have found another whose ideas of the value of his goods coincided more nearly with my own. There was, in fact, every necessary for a native in the bazaar, including tobacco and sweetmeats; but there was the absence of that quantity one sees in a market town in England. It may be, I did not ask, that what I saw were samples; but I think not. Those goodly sacks bursting with corn which one sees piled up in a market place in England were wanting; the live stock, as I have said, was almost nil. I fancy that very little of the corn finds its way to large markets; it is bought by the corn merchants before it is cut, and much of it is already in pawn to the village Marwarri. It would be better for the ryot if he could bring his produce in larger quantities to these open markets; but as long as they are all weighed down by debt, the corn-market must remain, as at present, at the mercy of the middlemen.

RUSTICUS.

THE CHANDA COAL FIELDS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a line of railway which will leave the Great Indian Peninsula line at Wurdah station and, running direct to the large and very important cotton market at Hingunghat, will be carried right through the Chanda coal fields, reaching the city of Chanda at a distance of about sixty-six miles from Wurdah.

The country to be crossed is of a very easy character in an engineering sense, and the only river of importance which the projected line will cut is the "Wunna."

The distance from Wurda to Chanda will be made at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per mile.

From Chanda it is proposed to extend the railway surveys to the head of the second barrier of the Godavery river crossing the Wurdah. This distance will be fifty miles probably, and the cost will be Rs. 70,000 per mile, the country being more broken and the Wurdah necessitating a large and expensive bridge.

The total cost of this line may be put down as follows:—

Wurdah to Chanda, 66 miles at Rs. 50,000 per mile	66 by 50,000=Rs.33,00,000
Chanda to head of 2nd barrier Godavery River	50 by 70,000=Rs.35,00,000
Grand Total—Rupees	68,00,000

The project for the third barrier navigation works, Godavery river, is not matured. It will cost fully 60 lacs and must take eight or ten years to complete; even then it will be but an incomplete work in comparison with a Railway. Moreover, the project may fall through entirely, if reservoirs are not available, and this is very likely. These reservoirs would cost at least 15 lacs in addition, to render the navigation perfect at all seasons, and require many years to complete. The Railway should be ready in three and a half years, or in four working (or cold) seasons.

Between Wurdah and Chanda two years, certainly two and a half, should be sufficient to build the line, and then the coal and cotton trade would be accommodated between Chanda and Bombay, and Nagpore also. The navigation works can never effect this.

Further, in three and a half years the Godavery navigation, first and second barriers, would be fully utilised and will be connected with Bombay under this railway system by a permanent unbroken link of communication. Coconada and Bombay will also be brought into direct connection.

Dr. Oldham, who is now at Chanda, reports very favourably of the coal fields, and is satisfied that this valuable mineral exists in very large quantities and is practically inexhaustible.

A staff of Engineers, under the orders of the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, are now busily engaged in surveying for the Chanda Railway, and it is believed that by April next the Chief Commissioner will be enabled to lay the whole project complete before the Government of India.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.:—

BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY.

HAVING returned from a visit to the cotton districts of Guzerat, I regret that I can only give an unfavourable report regarding the likely out-turn of the first pickings, more especially of those which will come from Broach and its neighbourhood.

The cloudy wet weather, which has already been noticed in my previous reports, has not only had the effect of blighting the cotton trees in many of the fields, but also of generating a species of grub in those pods which are sufficiently advanced to invite their ravages. The damage done by this means can scarcely, at present, be estimated, as the same attacks may extend to those fields where the flowers are little more than in bloom.

From what I have seen, however, I have no hesitation in saying that the first [illegible] likely to be very scanty, stained, and with poor staple. Small quantities of this may probably come into the market by the middle or end of February, while few dealers can at present be found to contract for delivery before the end of March or beginning of April.

I have received the following reports from the districts:—

OOMRAWUTTEE, 12TH JANUARY.—The weather has now cleared up and looks settled. Supplies in our market have not increased since my last, and now, owing to some Hindoo holiday, hardly anything is coming in, nor is the quality improving; the ryots are bringing in, on one cart, one good and two bad bales, and they will only sell to any one willing to take the whole as it stands. This makes it extremely difficult to get good quality and quantity together.

AKOTE.—Early in the week a light shower of rain fell, and the weather for two or three days was very threatening. It has now, however, cleared up and apparently set in fair, so that we may hope that we have seen the last of the rain.

The fine weather has to a certain extent stimulated supplies, and during the last two days as many as 40 and 50 bojas arrived, bringing the average up to 25 daily. Most of this cotton having been, however, already placed, very little was available for the supply of the active demand prevailing. Owing to this circumstance, and the high rates prevailing in Oomrawuttee and Khamgaum, rates have rapidly risen to Rs. 301-2, and Rs. 303-4 have even been paid by one buyer.

KHAMGAUM, 12TH JANUARY.—The cold weather has again returned and all the clouds have gone. There is nothing to interfere with picking, cleaning, and bringing to market, but still supplies are very small, and consist for the most part of seed cotton, which is attracted by the high prices. I have heard it stated by many from the districts, that the crop will turn out less than last year, but I think it is rather too early to form a correct opinion.

REGATTA AT BOMBAY.

WE understand it has been arranged that a regatta among the boats of Her Majesty's ships Forte, Daphne, Star, Bullfinch, Dryad, and Nymph, belonging to the East India squadron and at present in Bombay, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next, under the patronage of Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B. There will only be one race on Wednesday, and it will be for boats of every size—1½ minute for every foot of length, boats to sail with rig as manned and armed. On the following day, the first race will be for boom boats; the second for cutters, ten oars; the third for six-oared galleys; the fourth for five-oared gigs; the fifth for four-oared gigs; the sixth a Kroo boat or canoe race; and the seventh a race for copper punts, pulled by Kroomen.

INCREASE OF INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

SOME interesting facts are obtained by a perusal of a comparative abstract of the returns of all the traffic on the Indian Railways for the first, second and third quarters of 1868 and 1869. By adding the figures for the three quarters of 1868, we find the total earnings of all the railways was £3,757,012, and in 1869 they were £4,125,761, an increase thus of £368,749. The mean mileage open in the beginning of the first quarter of 1868 was 3,926, and at the end of the third quarter of 1869 it was 4,121—showing an increase of 195 miles on our railway system during twenty-one months. Then the average receipts per week have also shown a steady increase:—in the several quarters they were £101,912 compared with £125,620, £110,202 with £111,695 and £76,886 with £80,049,—the largest figures in each case being for 1869. In the first quarter the average receipts per week were £25-9 per mile compared with £30-7; in the second quarter they stood at £28, compared with the lower figure of £27-3 for 1869, and in the third quarter the averages were equal (19-4). As to our own two railway companies, the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies, the total earnings of the G. I. P. for the three quarters of 1868 were £1,193,978 and for the corresponding period of 1869, £1,085,124—showing a decrease of £108,854. The mileage had increased from 862 to 873, and the average receipts per week were £32,898 compared with £38,458, £33,536 compared with £29,464 and £4,663 compared with £17,718 in 1869. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the total earnings for the three quarters of 1868 were £295,088 compared with £313,571, showing an increase of £18,483. The mileage had been increased by only 2, and the average receipts per week were £8,245 compared with £10,031; £10,843 with £9,426 and £3,611 compared with £4,663 in 1869.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day was very firm, but prices were unchanged.

RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

11TH JANUARY.

YOUR contemporary of Church Gate Street expresses the greatest indignation at me for having, as he supposes, misled you on matters connected with the State of Gondul, of which, and of its "clever Ranee" in particular, he seems to entertain goldon opinions. Whatever I have written of that State is based upon stubborn facts, which your contemporary has not attempted to disprove. The clever way in which he has attempted to back out of the discussion in his paper of the 8th instant has amused me, but calls for no further remark.

Three prisoners who were transported for life were being removed to the Tanna Jail last month and were escorted by six police sepoys and twelve sowars under the control of the head warder of the jail. They were taken in a country cart, and it would appear that during transit they managed to file off their fetters, and, when within two stages of Ahmedabad, attempted an escape, but were overpowerd by the guard and properly secured. The men begged of the guard to shoot them for attempting the escape, adding that death was preferable to the life of transported convicts.

It is said that a telegraph office will in all probability be opened here about the beginning of next month. Whether offices will be opened at other commercial towns or not, is not quite certain, but I believe the Nawab of Joonaghur is anxious for offices at his capital and the port of Veeravul, and the Jam for offices at Nowanuggur and Joria.

The Post Office people here have become very sharp of late. Our letters are now delivered long before 7 A.M. daily, and it is to be hoped it will continue so.

We have had very strange weather lately, and a great deal of sickness and fever is still prevalent.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP MOZUFFER, Captain Landrais, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP EUXINE, Captain Harington, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP COLONEL FYTCHE, Captain Boyd, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for Goa with the following passengers:—Mr. C. Thurlow, and six deck passengers.

THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER BENGAL, Captain Hector, will sail to-day for China with 263 chests of Malwa opium, and 1,117 bales of cotton.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY visits Lucknow and other up-country stations on his way back to Bombay.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR per butel Atitramon will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 9 A.M.

IT is said that the Archbishop of Goa has been appointed Patriarch of Lisbon, and is not likely to return to India.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has proceeded to Veerumgaum to survey the railway line at that place.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 2nd proximo.

THE four guns now lying at the Apollo Bunder are shortly to be removed to the Ordnance Department. This is with a view to facilitate the working at the extension of the pier.

THE annual fair, in honour of the goddess "Babdava," will be held in Ballajee Shamsett Street, opposite the New Cloth Bazaar, on Tuesday next, and be continued on the following day, and there will be a gas illumination on the occasion.

TORTURING ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, [illegible] Wadeya, a cart driver, was taught a severe lesson by being fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for cruelly torturing his bullocks on the Falkland Road.

ADMISSION OF AN ATTORNEY.—Yesterday Mr. Richard Appleton Robinson Skipsey made the usual declaration before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and was admitted as an attorney and procurator of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Skipsey will, we believe, practise with Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Green having gone home.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—On Thursday last a seaman of the ship Walter Scott, while working on board, accidentally fell into the hold, and had one of his legs broken. He was soon brought on shore, and was conveyed to the European General Hospital for treatment. On the same day, a seaman of the Queen of the North accidentally fell into the hold, and was severely hurt. He also was taken to the hospital.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March.		
Selection	Oberto	Verdi.
Quadrille	Bianca	Kühner.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Waltzes	Deutsche Lieder	
Gallop		Koenig.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 558; of these 309 were Hindoos, of whom 225 were males; 31 Musulmans, 15 being males; 204 Parsees, 102 being males; 7 Christians, 4 being males; and 7 of other castes, 3 being males. With regard to ages there were 120 under ten years of age, 94 under twenty, 270 between twenty and forty, 57 between forty and sixty, and 17 upwards of sixty. Out of the 558 patients treated 291 were cured, 217 absented, and 50 are remaining under treatment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Abba Meeya Ebrahim was charged with committing an assault against the person of one James Jennings. It appears that about 9 o'clock on Thursday night complainant came out of a toddy shop at Nagpara, when the prisoner encountered him, and with an empty bottle struck him on the forehead. He also struck him with a ruler on the back of the head. Complainant fell down insensible, and the police came to the spot and took him to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 80, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"Two vessels, the Water Witch and steamer Sattara," says the *Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, "have arrived from Calcutta and Madras with 535 Indian immigrants without a single death on board either vessel. The steamer Sattara belongs to the British India Steam Navigation Company; and it is reported that her present voyage is an experiment previous to offering to perform a monthly postal communication between Galle and Mauritius, in connection with the transport of immigrants. Nothing authentic has as yet transpired, but if any relaxation of our quarantine law is asked for, it will not be conceded; and the chances are that the steamers will frequently arrive within the 21 days exacted by their regulations for vessels from any part of India. The want of a more regular and rapid communication with two great markets for our produce—Australia and Bombay—is constantly felt, especially as on two occasions lately the Australian mails had not reached Aden in time for our steamer."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Boree Bunder Railway Station concerning the death of Luxmon Soonajee, shunting master in Boree Bunder yard of the G. I. P. Railway. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that yesterday, about 2 P.M., an engine was employed in the yard shunting waggons. It was attached to some waggons which were standing in the wharf siding. Deceased was told by Mr. Frederick Otto, yard inspector, to shunt some more waggons with another engine, the former engine having to be removed from the wharf siding for the purpose of going to Carnac Bunder. Deceased was then standing on one of the steps of the engine tender, and in jumping off he tripped and fell under the waggons, which went over him. He was picked up, but died almost immediately. Mr. Otto considered that it was contrary to orders to ride on the steps, and that the deceased was himself to blame for having been in a position and having done an act contrary to the strict orders of the Company. Verdict—"Accidental death by being run over by a railway waggon."

THE work at the Council Hall is going on again, and we hope it will be ready in time for His Royal

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Highness Prince Alfred's visit to Poona. The fine hall of the Engineering College would make as good a durbar room as any in Poona. It answered the purpose very well at the last durbar in October 1868.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 14.

AN inamdar of this district has handed over several villages to Government, in order that the revenues of these villages may be devoted during his lifetime to the promotion of certain public works which he considers to be of much importance to the district. Government could not listen with credulity to so generous an offer when it was first made; but the public benefactor having satisfied Government of his sincerity, the offer has been accepted, and the generous gift to the public is *un fait accompli*.—*Ibid*.

HER MAJESTY'S 49TH REGIMENT OF FOOT has now been about four years at Deesa. The effect of being so long quartered at such a station has been, we hear, greatly to depress and dispirit the whole regiment. We are not surprised that the regiment has become depressed, but we are surprised that it has any spirits left. It is now, we learn, to be relieved. The joy which this intelligence gives us would be unqualified, but for the further information that has reached us in connection with it, that it is Her Majesty's gallant 59th Regiment that is to relieve the 49th. We shall regret to have to record the march of the gay and social 59th from Poona, for the officers and ladies of the regiment have made themselves necessary to society here, and their loss to us will be almost irreparable.—*Ibid*.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11th, 11-25 P.M.—H. M. steamer Lord Elphinstone sailed for Colombo at 10 A.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th, 2-16 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 11th January, 2-45 P.M. service; 10th January, 1-10 P.M., Private; *via* Russia, 11th January, 11-50 A.M.

JACK AT SHORE DRILL.

YESTERDAY afternoon there was a turn-out of men from the royal navy ships, at present lying in the harbour, for shore drill. About four o'clock nearly 400 men from the different ships landed at Apollo Bunder, with two breech-loading guns, and marched, preceded by a band, to the general parade ground, Esplanade, where they were drilled for about an hour and a half. Besides the detachment which worked the two guns, there were men enough, armed with the carbine and cutlass, to form seven companies for light infantry drill. Of these seven companies, the Commodore's flag-ship, the Forte, supplied about three, the Daphne one, the Dryad one, the Nymph one, and the Bulfinch and Star half a company each. It was surprising to find men almost continually cooped on board ship, with so few opportunities of exercising in a body on shore, going through light infantry drill with such steadiness and intelligence. For sailors acting on shore, only a knowledge of the simple infantry movements is necessary; the more complicated manœuvres would for them be superfluous; but it is gratifying to see that movements, a knowledge of which is necessary, are so well performed by the sailors. For most of the spectators, the gun drill was decidedly the most interesting. The rapid movements of the guns, the unlimbering and re-limbering, the dismounting and mounting of the guns and gun-carriages, were performed with the greatest celerity. Jack worked with a will, and showed what a formidable fellow he would be for an enemy. The unusual sight attracted a great crowd of spectators and it was quite impossible for the few marines present to keep the ground clear; but the guns rushing along soon cleared a road for themselves, and the way in which the Orientals scampered out of the way, many of them leaving boots and other articles in their haste to be off, was highly amusing—and ludicrous. The men marched back to the bunder about half-past-six.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

(Second Sunday after Epiphany, 16th January 1870.)

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, first celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 61 and 348.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 141, 85 and 294.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 61 and 207.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 64 and 200.

The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 58 (What star is this?) and 92 (Glory be to Jesus.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 65 (Jesus! the very thought is sweet), 63 (God of mercy, God of Grace), and 66 (Hail to the Lord's Anointed).

Collections at both services for church expenses.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held on board the Semiramis, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Rev. F. Corfield, B.A.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

THE following is an official statement of the cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of December 1869:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what ship.	To what port.
lbs.	Rs.		
45,472	16,225	Ship Parana	Liverpool.
41,551	14,700	„ Sultana	London.
11,368	4,350	Gunga Scindian	Do.*
7,840	3,000	Kotia Futteh Khan ...	†
9,800	3,750	Gunga Dowlatpersad ...	
9,800	3,750	„ Dukmepersad ...	
10,976	4,200	Kotia Madowpersad ...	
4,312	1,650	Steamer Kurrachee ...	
45,472	13,924	„ Abyssinia ...	
186,592 or 291 candies & 352 lbs.	65,549		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

* For transhipment *via* Bombay.
† For transhipment to Hongkong *via* Bombay.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH JANUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—Goolam Hoossein and two others were charged with plying their public conveyances at a place not appointed for the purpose, and were fined two rupees each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Laldoo Wamon was charged with being drunk and incapable to take care of himself and was fined Rs. 10.—George Adams, a European, was charged with a similar offence, and was fined two rupees.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Shaik Mahomed Chan and Dama Pr[illegible] were charged with being found loitering, they being reputed thieves, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days each.

Two more cases of bites by poisonous snakes have been successfully treated by Professor Halford's remedy of injecting ammonia in Australia. In one case, one hour and a half elapsed before the injection, and the patient had become unconscious, but he was perfectly restored in about 36 hours. In the other, thirteen hours had elapsed before the treatment was applied, but two injections [illegible] ammonia were sufficient to effect a cure. It is [illegible] evident from these experiments that the venom of the snakes by which these persons were bitten is not nearly so virulent or fatal in its effects as that of the cobra, as a person bitten by the latter seldom survives for thirteen hours.

EXPEDITION IN CHANCERY.—A remarkable instance of the rapidity of the movements of the Court of Chancery occurring only a few days since ought not to be unrecorded. Some property of the Landed Estates Company, distant about twelve miles from London, was in the course of the forenoon invaded by a body of men, who commenced digging up a portion of it in assertion of the supposed right of their employer. At two o'clock information was received at the London offices of the company of the proceedings, and at three o'clock instructions were given for the filing of a bill for an injunction to restrain the defendant. With the assistance of several shorthand writers a bill was written from dictation, and placed in the hands of the printers together with a plan of the estate and an affidavit. These were printed off with the utmost speed; the bill was filed in the same afternoon in the Court of Vice Chancellor Malins, and the learned judge, after hearing counsel, granted the injunction. By seven o'clock in the evening a messenger, accompanied by a body of police, served a copy of the injunction upon the parties, who were still upon the ground, and were forthwith removed.—*Law Journal*.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 4th and 5th January.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th December.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 19	0 15
„ Calcutta	2 57	0 19
„ Madras	8 12	1 22

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
Rachapa Bunnoor, from Vingorla.
Mr. Francis Pereira, Villa Byculla, from Cochin.
Jeynarain Pursram, Bholusura Chuckla, from Jeypore.
Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

FRIDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

TIPPUNNA BIN NURSAPPA *vs.* SHIDAPPA BIN GUNGAPPA.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the appellant; Mr. Shaik Amiroodin for the respondent.

This was a special appeal from a decision of Mr. J. R. Naylor, acting Senior Assistant Judge at Kuladghee, in appeal No. 96 of 1869 of the district file. The action was brought to recover Rs. 126-12-0. The plaintiff alleged that there were two families of patel in Mauza Jaleehel, Talooka Beejapoor, and that he was the representative of one, and Sazoma and Deekappa were the representatives of the other; that his father Nursappa had appointed defendant to officiate for him, and that in 1853 the defendant had passed an agreement to the effect when he (plaintiff) should be old enough to officiate himself he would not prevent his doing so. Plaintiff further alleged that he became of age in 1867, and that he then discovered that defendant had fraudulently got all the inam land and re-entered in his own name. Plaintiff, therefore, sued to have his right to a half share of the patelki wuttun and to have his name entered for the inam lands. The defendant answered that the suit was barred by the law of limitation; that the plaintiff had wrongly placed the cause of action in 1867; that the plaintiff was a sub-sharer with only a three-quarter pies share; that the plaintiff's father officiated for him (defendant) for one year when he was absent, and that the plaintiff claimed the patelki on this ground; and lastly, that the plaintiff had never enjoyed any right over the patelki. The Moonsiff of Beejapoor, Azum Shriniwas Ramchunder, who tried the case, threw out the claim with costs, finding that the suit was barred by the law of limitation, and that the plaintiff had not proved himself entitled to a half share. The plaintiff appealed against the decision to the acting Senior Assistant Judge, on the grounds that section 1 of Regulation V, of 1827 applied to this suit, and not clauses 7, 12, or 16 of section 1 of Act 14 of 1859; that it was proved he had brought the suit within three years of his coming of age; that the document was proved and was on a proper stamp; and that the decision was against the evidence. The acting Senior Assistant Judge was of opinion that clause 12 of Act 14 of 1859 did not apply, because the plaintiff did not seek to recover any interest in immoveable property—he merely sought a decree declaring that he had a right to a half share of the patelki wuttun;—no other limitation being expressly provided for, a suit of this description, by Act 14, clause 16 of section 1 applied. The plaintiff's vakil had endeavoured to show that section 1 of Regulation V of 1827 applied; but it was difficult, in the opinion of the Judge, to follow his reasoning or to see how that section, which the High Court have ruled to be a law of prescription, could apply at all. If the law of limitation did not affect the suit, it was conceivable that defendant might set up the defence that he had held the patelki rights without interruption for more than thirty years, but when clause 16 clearly applied, such a defence became unnecessary. It was evident that defendant's denial of plaintiff's right, either actual or implied, must be the cause of action, and it was for the plaintiff to prove that this cause of action arose within six years before this suit was brought. This the plaintiff had failed to prove. The averments in his plaint as to the defendant having been appointed by his father, and as to defendant having written an agreement in 1853 to the effect that when he (plaintiff) should be old enough to officiate himself he would not prevent his doing so, and as to defendant having fraudulently got his name entered in the Government records for the inam lands, were entirely unproved. Of the first and third averments, there was no proof whatever, except that, with regard to the third averment, there was some evidence of the plaintiff's name having been unaccountably omitted from the *patti* (yearly lease) for the year 1853-54; but there was no evidence whatever of any fraud. The evidence put forward by the plaintiff did not at all support the case set forth in his plaint. Nor did his evidence otherwise prove that at any time within the last six years, before the suit was brought, the plaintiff's right was in any way acknowledged by defendant. It was admitted that defendant had been officiating patel for twelve or thirteen years, and he averred that he had officiated in his own right, and the plaintiff had not proved otherwise. The evidence put forward to prove that plaintiff had always hitherto held half the patelki lands was, in the opinion of the Judge, very contradictory and quite untrustworthy. As to the plaintiff being a half sharer, there was no proof at all except the mere assertions to that effect of some of his witnesses. But plaintiff had not attempted by proving his geneology to show that he had this alleged title to a half share, while the defendant had proved at least that plaintiff and he are related. On the whole, therefore, there was no proof that within six years before the suit was brought plaintiff ever exercised any actual right over the patelki, or that defendant ever acknowledged any such right in him. The defendant even now acknowledged him to be a small sub-sharer, but that was an entirely different question to that raised in this suit. On these, among other grounds, the Judge confirmed the Moonsiff's decree, all costs of appeal to be paid by appellant.

Against the above decision the plaintiff and appellant preferred a special appeal to the High Court, on the grounds that the lower Court was wrong in applying clause 16 section 1 of Act 14 of 1859 to the case, and in holding the suit barred by the law of limitation.

The Judges of the High Court were of opinion that the lower Court was wrong in holding the suit barred, and Mr. Amiroodin was called upon to support the decision.

Mr. Amiroodin contended that, admitting for the sake of argument that the lower Court was wrong in applying six years' limitation to the suit, still the decision could be supported on other grounds. The lower Court need not have entered on the question of limitation at all. The High Court had repeatedly ruled that a judge ought not to travel beyond the limits of a plaint. In this case the appellant by his plaint sought to recover a moiety of patelki wuttun, and his claim was based upon a document put in by him, purporting to be an acknowledgment by the respondent of the superior right of the appellant's father. The lower Court distinctly found that that document was not genuine. This finding on fact was in itself sufficient for the appellant to be put out of Court. The lower Court further found that the appellant had not established his title to what he claimed. This, again, was a finding on fact, which could not be interfered with a special appeal.

Mr. Nanabhai was heard *contra*.

The High Court confirmed the lower Court's decision on the ground that the appellant had not established his claim.

WANTED—ANOTHER FANCY DRESS BALL.

THAT (says the *Englishman* of the 13th) is the crying want of the day. In spite of retrenchments, in spite of high rents and dear provisions, in spite of dishonest servants and heavy remittances for the little ones at home, a universal cry goes up for one more opportunity of airing and wearing the fancy dresses that welcomed in the New Year. All are alike agreed upon this, whether it be a Cromwell, "guiltless of his country's blood," or a Charles I. stepping out of the canvass of Vandyke, with his head on his shoulders—whether it be a wicked Marquis dreaming of the Parc aux Cerfs, or a Mazarin unloved of a Queen—whether it be a Clive "astonished at his own moderation," or a Charles II. without dogs or duchesses—whether it be a Constance

> "Whom the church numbers with the dead,
> For broken vows, and convent fled,"

or a lowly friar, devoid even of the odour of sanctity—whether it be a Knight Templar without a Rebecca, or a Hamlet without an Ophelia—whether it be a Rupert or a Falkland, an Elizabeth or a Mary, Henri Quatre or Fra Diavolo, a Cæsar Borgia or a Buckingham, a Newhaven Fishwife or Undine,—all alike desire to revisit the pale glimpses of the moon, and foot it once more featly in this joyous Dance of Death. The matter is simple enough. A committee of ladies is all that is needed. A kettledrum meeting—and the thing is done. Will no fair dame take the initiative, and win for ever the gratitude of gentle maidens and cavaliers gallant and gay? Is there never a Squire of Dames to act as Lord of Misrule, and help to revive the Midwinter Night's Dream?

THE MAGH MELA.

FOR some days past every train arriving at Allahabad has been literally crowded with native passengers on their way to the Magh Mela, which commences there to-day. This year the Mela is what is called a *Koombh* Mela—one that occurs only in twelve years—and the influx of pilgrims is very great in consequence. We are assured that the Railway Company have been unable to find accommodation for a fraction of the people still waiting at out-stations, between Jumalpore on the one side and Delhi on the other on the main line, and between Jubbulpore and Allahabad on the branch line. Every available carriage has been called into requisition, but the rolling stock at the disposal of the company is insufficient to meet this extraordinary rush, the pressure of which is intensified by the fact just at this time the company has been called upon to run a number of specials for the conveyance of troops now in course of relief.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 12.

TIGER-SHOOTING IN THE DEHRA DHOON.

MUSSOORIE, 8TH JANUARY.

Now that sport is to be sought in Dehra Dhoon, perhaps the enclosed account of some late tiger-shooting on foot will be found interesting:—

"I was out looking for an immense tiger I shot last evening at 6 P. M. I found him stone-dead not above 15 yards from the spot where he was fired at, having been shot right through the heart. I had put two balls in the rifle barrel and they had entered in the same spot, but came about a quarter of an inch apart on the other side. These were quite enough for him, but to make sure I gave him another ball afterwards. He was not more than 15 yards from me, but still it must be a very hard-hitting gun to have gone through him in that way. When hit he made a summer-sault, then stood straight up on his hind legs and walked in that position some 15 or 20 feet, with his right paw flourishing high in the air, the left one hanging by his side as the shoulder had been smashed; then making a rush round he fell over on his left side within a few yards of the spot where he was shot, and giving a few gasps expired. This is the same tiger that jumped up the bank when I was last after him not very long since. I fired at him then, and it appears not without effect, for he has a fresh wound and a ball in him also. Now I have to get the pair to him, and as I know her whereabouts, I hope to bag her by the full of the moon."—*Pioneer*.

NEW BARRACKS AT SYDUN BOWLIE CONDEMNED!

"WHOM SHALL WE HANG?"

DEAR SIR,—The waste of public money is sometimes so quietly disposed of, that the tax-giving people, as a rule, permit it to continue without a murmur; but when men are called on to contribute a second income tax within one year, it is surely time to inquire on what account is the demand made? Is it to support the national honour? Is it to provide accommodation for our defenders, or is it to fill the pockets of contractors? Government within the last two years have spent immense sums of money in the construction of new barracks at Sydun Bowlie,—comparatively speaking they are not yet finished,—when an earthquake occurs and the new barracks are reported "*unfit for occupation*." Fortunate contractors,—equally fortunate engineer who passed the work,—an earthquake has stepped in and nearly hidden its worthlessness.

The most surprising part of the effect of this earthquake is that *kutcha* houses, with walls only a foot and a half thick, sustained no injury whatever; whereas Government buildings, which are supposed to be made of the best material and of solid masonry, are completely ruined, making a fresh opening for a few to become rich at the public expense. In conclusion, who, may I ask, is to pay for re-building these barracks—the contractor, the engineer, or the public, including your obedient servant
INCOME TAX.

—*Pioneer*.

ABOLITION OF DUTY BILLS AT CALCUTTA.

From J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce; dated 17th December 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that for the future, except in the case of salt, and of duties short levied, the Duty Bills heretofore made out will no longer be issued.

Bills of Entry, as you are aware, are now made out in duplicate, the duplicate being the pass for the goods, and not being issued till the duty has been paid. This being the case, importers and exporters who have sent money by their Sircars to be paid as duty, can ascertain whether the money has been paid by the Sircar, by requiring him either to produce the pass or duplicate bill of entry, or the goods to which the pass refers.

Should any importer, however, require or wish for a separate receipt, the Cashier will furnish him with a slip bearing the following particulars:—

Accountant's No.—————
Cashier's No.—————
Payer's name—————
Amount—————
On what account—————

You will be able to judge what an amount of labour has hitherto been thrown away in the preparation of these bills, when I mention that in the year 1868, 42,690 bills were made out; of these, 16,000 bills still remain in the Custom House, uncalled for and unclaimed.

I purpose enforcing the abolition of the Duty Bills directly I am in possession of the printed slips for the Cashier, say from the new year.

I have &c., (Sd.) J. A. CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs.

GALLE HARBOUR.

IF the intelligence of the Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon were the intelligence of the colony, the narrow and illiberal spirit in which the Galle Harbour improvement question has been treated would afford a trenchant weapon for the opponents of "local government." The case stands thus: In 1858, Sir Henry Ward, on behalf of the colony, asked the Home Government "to provide £300,000" for improving the harbour of Galle, "with the understanding that the money be considered as an advance for an imperial work, and that the colony shall pay interest for that advance (3½ or 4 per cent,) receiving in return" (*i. e.* as compensation for borrowing money at a lower rate than they could have done elsewhere!) "the light and harbour dues, a large addition to which may be anticipated when these improvements take place," and getting also the benefit of the increased value of the crown land in the vicinity of the new harbour, "where large purchases will probably be made by the steam companies for wharves and stores." But Henry Ward, as was not surprising, could not get these terms. In 1860 he abated them somewhat, and again failed to strike a bargain. Now, however, the *original* terms are granted to Sir Hercules Robinson; and the merchants of Colombo wish the colony to reject them! They insist that the Imperial Government should take all the risk and Ceylon all the profits; that, as far as advancing money goes, the concern should be considered an imperial one, but that the improved harbour with all its benefits should be entirely the business of the colony. After all, however, as the intelligence of the Colombo merchants is not that of the whole colony, the offers of the home authorities may yet be received in the liberal spirit in which they are certainly made.—*Pioneer*.

SPORT ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

A GENTLEMAN who went out on sport last week to Thimunhutty, a Koter village about eight miles from Ootacamund in the Kotagherry direction, sends us (*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Jan. 8) the following account of the results of his adventure:—"We, myself and a native shikaree, arrived at Thimunhutty at about six o'clock in the evening of Thursday the 30th ultimo, and on the following morning a report was brought to us that a tiger had just killed a Koter bull, and retired to a small wood in the neighbourhood. We proceeded to the spot indicated, and when arrived there the dogs were sent into the wood to turn out the tiger. I took up my position, gun in hand, outside the wood, but the native shikaree very foolishly followed the dogs into the wood. Presently there was a fierce growl, followed by the animal said to be a tiger, bouncing out of the wood with the dogs at his heels. Then there was a shot, and I observed that the bullet had hit one of the hind quarters of our game. I fired also, but missed my aim. The animal turned out to be not a tiger, but a large panther. He trotted away, as best he could with the bullet in him, and was lost in an extensive sholah. When the shikaree came out of the wood, he had marks upon him of the assault of the panther. There was a slight scratch on the left shoulder, and a gash near the wrist of the right arm. His turband was completely over his face, having been dragged down by the stroke of the paw which was no doubt intended to give him the *coup de grace*. We endeavoured in vain to bring back the Koters who had acted as guides. They stood at a respectful distance and nothing could induce them to render us further assistance. Of smaller game I bagged about three dozen doves, and a few snipe. There is quite an Australian swamp at Thimunhutty, surrounded by trees, from one to another of which the doves keep flying in great numbers. For accommodation I had to use a blacksmith's shed, the best available."

THE CANAL.

THAT the Suez Canal is a success no candid person will now deny. A new highway has been opened to all European, but more especially to English commerce. Already have our ship-builders commenced the construction of vessels specially adapted to this route. Already one great firm has started a laden vessel which is expected to go to Bombay, discharge cargo, load again and return, within a period of little over three months. The expense of passing through the canal will be £1,120 for the two trips, which sum it is calculated she will more than save in coal and wages alone,—not to mention victualling, extra hands, and hundreds of other minor expenses. A national tribute worthy of the commerce of Great Britain might now be gracefully presented to M. de Lesseps. If delayed, and only rendered hereafter from the necessity of following the lead of other nations, it will lose much of its grace. The anticipated visit of M. de Lesseps to Liverpool within a few months would be an admirable opportunity to do him the honour he so well deserves.—*Pioneer*.

NOTES OF VOYAGE—CALCUTTA TO NEGAPATAM.

(*Englishman*.)

OUR readers, we feel assured, will accord a hearty welcome to their old favorite "The Wanderer," of whom it may be truly said,—

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes.

It will be seen that "the old man eloquent" has lost nothing of his ancient fire. Might we be permitted to indulge in another trite quotation, we would say, *cruda deo viridisque senectus*. It may be more to the purpose, however, to announce that our special correspondent, through the thoughtful kindness of Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N., will witness and describe the laying down of the submarine cable from Bombay to Suez. He will subsequently proceed to the Euphrates Valley, and obtain some reliable information as to the present condition of the overland telegraph line. Yet later he will visit the opium fields of China, and help to solve an important and difficult question:—

Negapatam, 25th December 1869.

I write to you from Negapatam, a sea-port some seventy miles to the south of Pondicherry, formerly the capital of the Dutch dominions in the East Indies, but taken by the British in 1781. I have sailed from Calcutta along the coast of Orissa and that of Coromandel, touching at Gopalpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, and Negapatam. What a host of historical reminiscences arise before one sailing along the Coast of Coromandel, and touching at its various ports. Here were the scenes of the great struggles of the French and English for the empire of India. Dupleix, Lally to Tollendall, La Bourdonnais, Bussy, and other distinguished Frenchmen made a gallant fight to establish the supremacy of France in India, but were defeated by the genius and valour of Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, and others. A century has "rolled its moons" away since those stirring times; and the Anglo-Saxon has long been the undisputed master of India. The ghost of France still lingers around the narrow precincts of Pondicherry and Chandernagore, while the ancient dominions of the Dutch are marked only by ruined forts, and a few houses built after the Dutch fashion. But I must relate my voyage.

I left Calcutta in the steamer Scotia, belonging to the fleet of the British India Steam Navigation Company, commanded by Captain Avern. As I have seen in one of your papers great complaints made of the fare on board the P. and O. Company's steamers, I think it right to mention that no such complaints can be made on board of this company's ships. The table and the quality of the supplies are excellent, and the same may be said of wines, beer, &c. Indeed, as you only pay for the latter as called for, and they are not included in the passage-money, their consumption can be dispensed with, if the quality is bad or indifferent. This is the true system to obtain supplies of good wines, &c. While they continue to be included in the passage money, the temptation to furnish cheap liquors is not to be easily resisted.

This voyage from Calcutta along the coast, touching at various ports, is certainly one of the most agreeable at this season of the year, for climate and pleasant weather, that I have ever experienced; and I think it only requires to be more known to the community of Bengal to be adopted during holidays, or in cases of sickness, where change of climate and a sea-voyage are recommended.

The first port we arrived at was Gopalpore. Like many of the ports on this coast, it has no landing-place, and, as at Madras, the voyager is obliged to land through the surf. Gopalpore, although a small place, can boast of a hotel kept by one Balaramasawmy Naidoo, and his charges are four rupees a day, or five rupees if a furnished room is occupied. If tiffin is wanted, a separate charge of one rupee is made. I do not suppose that Sawney's hotel is much frequented, and he is therefore obliged to make his charges somewhat high. The passing voyager will not object to them. Here also is a sugar factory, called "Aska," in full work, but I did not hear whether it was a profitable business or not. The next place we touched at was Bimlipatam. This is a pretty looking place, surrounded by hills, and the landing-point has no surf. It has an hotel, a municipality undisturbed by dissensions and unencumbered by debts and demands, a church, a branch of the Madras Bank, and several very good private residences. Here the Maharajah of Vizianagram has a place of residence, but his fort and palace are distant some sixteen miles. The exports of Bimlipatam consist chiefly of gunny bags, hides, horses, teelseed, turmeric, tamarinds, mirabollams, &c., to the extent of sixty-four lakhs of rupees per annum, while the value of imported British goods amounts to thirty-eight lakhs. I cannot leave this pleasant little port without recording my thanks to the Master Attendant who drove me in his own vehicle to every place worth visiting. Vizagapatam was the next port we visited, but we remained so short a time, and the place appeared so insignificant, that I did not go on shore. The most important port between Calcutta and Madras is Coconada, which is the next place we visited after leaving Vizagapatam. Here a branch of the great Godavery empties its waters into the roadsted, rendering it easy for passengers in empty boats to land, but the silting of the mud at the mouth of the river has made it so shallow, that heavily-laden cargo boats cannot get out, except at full tide, and then sometimes with difficulty. As the trade of this place is considerable, and has increased largely from year to year, the necessity for keeping the river open for cargo boats has been urgently brought to the notice of Government. In consequence of these demands, two dredging boats were sent from England. These dredging boats are now lying in the river in perfectly good working order; but for the last eighteen months they have been floating idly on the waters of the Godavery, while the silting of the mud at the mouth of the river continues to increase to such an extent as to threaten the closing of the port. Considering the importance of this port, and its annually increasing trade, this is a most deplorable state of affairs, and I believe it only requires to be brought to the notice of the authorities, in order that the remedies, which are at hand, may be applied. According to the Custom House returns, the importation of goods has increased from Rs. 1,88,714 in 1860 to Rs. 14,82,173 in 1869. The importation of specie has increased from Rs. 7,45,457 in 1860 to Rs. 35,14,842 in 1869. The exports of produce have steadily increased from Rs. 18,17,746 in 1860 to Rs. 69,36,385 in 1869. Among the exports during the last year are fifty thousand bales of cotton of 300 lbs. each, and there will be an equal quantity exported this year. A port with such a commerce deserves some attention from Government, and the reproach of having dredging machines, capable of removing the present impediments to the transit of laden boats lying idle for many months, will, I have no doubt, be speedily removed.

The next port we touched at was Madras, which is so well known for the difficulty of landing, the insolence of its boatmen, the wretched accommodation of its hotels, &c., that I need not enlarge upon these subjects here. If the people of a place so wealthy, and so important as Madras, are contented to permanently endure their miseries, the passing voyager may be silent on the subject, and make up his mind never to land except upon compulsion.

Having left Madras, we reached Pondicherry in eight hours. Here we landed in an excellent boat, and found ready a number of vehicles, called push-pushes. They are light four-wheeled carriages, which are pushed from behind by one man or two, after the manner of a baby's carriage, and the traveller guides the fore-wheels by an iron handle, or he may have one of the men to pull the handle. These vehicles are most comfortable, are propelled at a good pace or a slow pace as required, and from being open in front, the traveller is enabled to see everything in the town or bazaars with great comfort. They are infinitely superior to palkees or palkee-carriages, and might well be used in Madras and Calcutta. There is a really good hotel at Pondicherry, and the cleanliness of the town, combined with the clean, wide, and shady promenade or drive along the sea-shore, which I may mention is protected by a sea-wall, gave me a most favorable impression of Pondicherry. The contrast to the hotels and dust and discomfort of Madras was most striking.

Of Negapatam I have said everything when I have told you that it was formerly the capital of the Dutch dominions in India. There is nothing worthy of record connected with this place. My next letter will be either from Ceylon or some point on the Malabar Coast.

[Mr. Peterson Saunders, the *Englishman's* "Wanderer," is at present, we may mention, in Bombay.]

MADRAS RACES, 1870.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 8TH.

THIS was the "ladies' day," and, in spite of the sun's rays coming laterally into the grand stand, the latter was well filled with ladies and their attendant squires. Lord and Lady Napier made their appearance after the first race was over. The crowd on the course was much larger than on Thursday morning, and the interest in the racing seemed more eager. The racing should have begun with the Maiden Handicap, but as there was only one entry, Mr. Dawlish's Lantern, that race was withdrawn from the programme.

The first race was

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 for all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the season once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 7 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting. Two miles.

Three started, namely, Col. Knox's Emerald, Mr. Beaver's Roostum, and Mr. Dawlish's Ziraph. It was a beautiful race, somewhat slow, but finely contested. Over the greater part of the course the race was between Roostum and Ziraph, who were running very close, and Emerald was but a fair third. As the horses turned the corner homeward, Roostum and Ziraph appeared in front almost neck and neck. Within two hundred yards from the post, Tingey "called" upon his horse, and the call was answered in magnificent style. Emerald suddenly shot past his two competitors, who seemed up to that moment to have the race to themselves, and came in winner about a length in front of Roostum.

Emerald 1
Roostum 2
Ziraph 3
Time—4 min. 8½ sec.

THE STEEPLE CHASE came next, Rs. 300, presented by the Hon'ble Gujipati Rao. For all horses. Weight for age and class—aged Arabs to carry 9st. Winners of one steeple chase to carry 7lbs., two 11lbs., three or more 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 40. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. Once round the Steeple Chase Course. About 1½ miles.

Three started, namely, Mr. Maunsell's Dreadnought, Mr. Greatheart's Chumpkins, and Mr. Bell's Mab. Dreadnought was ridden by his owner, Mab by another gentleman rider, and Chumpkins by Andy. At the start Mab led off in great style, a long way in front of the other two; but at the third leap, just opposite the grand stand, horse and rider went down with a crash. The rider was thrown with such force upon his head that the impetus carried him over two or three summersaults, and it is rather a wonder that he escaped without breaking his neck. We are glad to hear that a badly sprained wrist and some ugly bruises comprise the whole extent of the gallant gentleman's injuries. Meanwhile Dreadnought and Chumpkins were clearing their fences and ditches gallantly in company. About half way round the course, however, Dreadnought refused a jump, and the delay enabled Chumpkins to get far ahead of him. When Mr. Maunsell persuaded his horse to go over, the race was evidently lost, but he made a gallant effort to come in a good second. He urged the horse at the top of his speed, and gained upon Chumpkins, at the expense of bringing Dreadnought to the last leap in a very exhausted state. The consequence was that his hind feet caught in the fence, and that he came down heavily and rolled over on his rider. The latter, however, was apparently unhurt, as he was on his feet in an instant. Chumpkins was the only horse that came home and was therefore the winner.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000 A piece of plate presented by His Excellency Lord Napier, K. T. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 5lbs., twice 9lbs., oftener 12lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 7lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting; 3 horses from *bona fide* separate stables to start, or the cup withheld. Two miles.

Seven horses started, namely, Mr. Dawlish's Silver Star, Capt. Langford's Jupiter, Mr. Major's Stapenhill, H. H. The Mahrajah of Vizianagram's Dirk Hatterick, Mr. Pilgrim's Clansman, Mr. Wilson's Fleur de Lys, Mr. Merry's Stockwell. Fleur de Lys, who was the favourite, led off, and kept the lead about half way round the course. At that point, however, Stockwell came to the front, and Fleur de Lys gradually fell into the rear. Jupiter showed a good deal of endurance, and struggled hard for the first place; but Stockwell came in the winner by about four lengths. Fleur de Lys had but the sixth place at the finish.

Stockwell 1
Jupiter 2
Silver Star 3
Time—3 min. 51½ sec.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Rs. 200. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. Price Rs. 300. Weight 7st., 4lbs. added for every Rs. 100 value up to Rs. 800. Entrance Rs. 30 P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. ¾ mile.

Five horses appeared at the start, namely, Mr. Wilson's Wasp, Rs. 800, Mr. Maunsell's Cigarette, Rs. 800, Mr. Shaw's Idler, Rs. 700, The Maha Rajah of Vizianagram's Orion Rs. 800, Mr. Dawlish's Buck-legs, 800. After one false start, a very bad start was made. Indeed some of the riders pulled up, believing it to be another false start, and Idler did not leave the post at all. The race was consequently spoilt, although the contest near the winning post was very keen between Wasp and Orion.

Wasp 1
Orion 2
Cigarette 3
Time—1 min 31 sec.

—*Madras Times*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

So far as it is possible to judge at present, the prospects of indigo in Tirhoot are good, the moisture being generally sufficient, although some rain is still wanted. We are sorry to hear that nearly all the planters lost heavily upon the last season, the out-turn being very small, and in many cases of inferior quality.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 12.

IN the High Court, yesterday, an application was made by some of the vakeels that a holiday might be allowed for the Magh Mela. The Chief Justice declined to grant it. He said he thought that those who worked hard deserved holidays, and he had no objection to them. But he did object to frittering time away whenever some portion of the community wanted to get a day's holiday.—*Ibid*.

WE observe from a resolution of the Bengal Government that the Railway police have distinguished themselves in that province during the last official year. They have succeeded in obtaining 75-8 per cent of convictions on committals, and they recovered 54 per cent of stolen property, contrasting in these two respects most favourably with the other police of the province. Mr. Grey bears testimony to "the valuable service they have also rendered in putting a stop to several of the peculiar species of fraud and crimes that had grown up in connection with the lines of railway in India."—*Ibid*.

Two European British subjects have been committed for trial in the High Court, N. W. Provinces,—one, Livermore, a soldier of the 12th Regiment, accused of the murder of a comrade at Nowgong; and one, Stanley, accused of cheating Messrs. Osler & Co. at Benares. We understand that great inconvenience and delay have been caused by the omission of the Justices of the Peace to examine the Christian witnesses upon oath. The prisoners have been sent back from Allahabad, that the proceedings may be gone over anew. It seems to be necessary that either the High Court or the Government Advocate should undertake the duty of advising the Justices of the Peace as to their procedure, with a view to prevent similar irregularities in future.—*Ibid*.

WE hear that Colonel James and Mr. Angelo, two of the best pigstickers in the Calcutta Tent Club, have proceeded to Dewan Serai to join the pigsticking party with the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Englishman*, Jan. 13.

DURING November last there was exported from British Burmah the following quantity of cotton:—

	Mds.	Rs.
Rangoon	4,183	92,846
Moulmein	99	2,892

The situation of Pegu would seem to mark it out as a field, where the experiment of making cotton grown from sea-island seed one of the staple articles of produce would almost certainly succeed.—*Ibid*.

DIAMOND mining is becoming the rage in Australia, and several of the speculators have been rewarded with considerable success. The Mudjee Company have obtained 170 stones in twenty days, one of which is valued at £70 The Australian Company washed out 109 stones in one week and a party under Mr. Peacock have obtained 90, of an average weight of one carat each. Gold is also combined with the quartz in which the diamonds are found.

ON the 16th of October several men belonging to Her Majesty's 20th Regiment at Fort Napier, Natal, were being drilled during a thunderstorm, when a flash of lightning suddenly struck down fifteen of the party, killing one on the spot, and more or less injuring all the others. It appears that several accidents have previously occurred from lightning at Fort Napier, which, in consequence of its elevated position, and the quantity of iron in its soil, has a particular attraction for the electric fluid.

A TOWN SWALLOWED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

THE *Impartial* of Smyrna gives an account of a frightful catastrophe. "The town of Ouls, in the district of Mentéché, a dependency of Aidin, has disappeared—entirely swallowed up in the earth after three successive shocks of earthquake. Providence seems to have had pity on the inhabitants, as on Wednesday last, at six P.M., they were to some extent warned of what was about to occur by dull rumbling and alarming sounds, which were soon followed by a first shock that made them fly terrified to the neighbouring hills. With the exception of three men, whose cupidity probably detained them, all the inhabitants escaped with their lives, but it was, it is said, a pitiable sight to see men, women, and children—some on their knees, and others lying flat on the ground—contemplating the destruction of their homes, and all they possessed engulphed by the cruel earth before their eyes. Marmaritza and Moula, in the same district, have also suffered severely. The governor *ad interim* has, however, sent provisions, tents, and money to these unfortunate people, who are thus left without a roof or even the common necessaries of life."

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 2.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

I MET Lowell at Boston. I don't suppose the author of the *Biglow Papers* needs formal introduction to any of your readers; and as for yourself you must have a specially fraternal feeling towards him, for his paper (born and buried twenty years before yours saw the light) was also the *Pioneer*. The poet began it in 1843 with Robert Carter, and some of the most eminent men in America wrote for it,—Hawthorne, Neal, Edgar Allan Poe, Parsons, Dwight and others. But after a try, another try, and a try again,—in other words, after coming out thrice, it collapsed, "caved in," slid back, like the paper that Charles Dickens once began in London, into the limbo of things, abortive and forgotten. As Emerson says of the dead child—

> "It wandered backward as in scorn
> Waiting an Æon to be born."

It may have wandered back to India: so you, without knowing it, may be a case of newspaper metempsychosis.

Lowell is descended from an old New England family. He was born forty years ago in the place (Cambridge, Massachusetts,) where he now resides, and graduated at the University (Harvard) in which he is now a Professor. He published a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life" in 1841, two years before the *Pioneer* experiment; but the production that laid the foundations of his fame was his inimitable *Biglow Papers*, written against the Mexican War and Slavery.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS.

The mould in which he cast these papers was an exceedingly happy conception. Ezekiel and Hosea Biglow (father and son) are plain homespun New England farmers, and Hosea, who is the poet, expresses his views of public affairs in his native dialect with infinite shrewdness, and a solemnity that becomes intensely comical. His father, in sending the first poem to the papers, tells the editor how Hosea had been excited by finding a Recruiting Sergeant "struttin' round as poplar as a hen with one chicking" raising men for the Mexican War. "Wall," he goes on to say, "Hosea, he come home considerabal riled, and arter I had gone to bed I heern Him a thrashin' round like a short-tailed Bull in fly-time. The old woman she ses to me, ses she, Zekle, ses she, our Hosee's gut the chollery or suthin anuther, ses she: Don't you bee skeered, ses I, he's ony amakin pottery, ses I. And sure enuf cum mornin, Hosy he cum down-stares full chizzle, hare on end and cote tales flyin, and sot rite off to go reed his varses to Parson Wilbur."

The first *Biglow Paper* struck the nail on the head, and from that day Lowell was a power in the country. On one occasion with half-a-dozen of these verses he turned the election for Governor of Massachusetts in favour of the peace-candidate, by making the war-candidate and his righthand man, John P. Robinson, the laughing-stock of the whole public. Here is how he sketched off Cushing, the war-candidate:—

> "Gineral C. is a dreffle smart man:
> He's ben on all sides that give places or pelf;
> But consistency still wuz a part of his plan,—
> He's ben true to *one* party,—an' thet is himself:
> So John P.
> Robinson he
> Sez he shall vote for Gineral C."

Contrasting the General's notions with the peace principles that reigned in the quiet rural districts of New England, Hosea goes on to say,—

> "We were gittin on nicely up here to our village
> With good old idees o' wut's right an' wut aint,
> We kind o'thought Christ went agin war an' pillage
> An' 'thet eppyletts worn't the best mark of a saint:
> But John P.
> Robinson he
> Sez this kind o' thing's an exploded idee."
>
> "Parson Wilbur sez *he* never heerd in his life
> That th' Apostles rigged out in their swaller-tail [coats,
> An' marched round in front of a drum an' a fife,
> To git some on 'em office an' some on 'em votes:
> But John P.
> Robinson he
> Sez they did'nt know everythin' down in Judee."

John Bright's reference to the *Biglow Papers* in a Parliamentary debate during the American War, and a quotation he made from one of them, created an immediate demand for them in England, and led to their publication by Hotton in 1864. Lowell's verses during that war were of a less pacific kind; but they rang with the same shrewdness and wit.

Lowell was early married to a lady of rare talents, Miss Maria White, of Watertown, who died in childbirth in the year 1854. On the same day his neighbour, friend, and brother-poet Longfellow lost a little child. It was this strange coincidence that suggested to Longfellow the beautiful little poem of "The Two Angels." Years after, when Longfellow resigned the chair of Belles Lettres at Harvard, Lowell was appointed his successor.

VISIT TO HARVARD WITH LONGFELLOW.

During my stay in Boston, Longfellow, who showed me much kindness, arranged a day when we could meet at Cambridge and go together to hear Lowell give one of his lectures to the students. He took me first to the University Library, which Harvard is ambitious to make an American Bodleian of, and which already boasts of nearly 200,000 volumes. Longfellow pointed out one large donation of ancient date from Scotland. All the books were of the hard-grit theological kind. "But Calvinism," said he, "has done for you in Scotland what Puritanism did for us here—it has given a backbone to your theology."

On leaving the Library, we cross the grassy square towards Lowell's class-room, and saw, rambling towards the same point from the other side, a middle-sized gentleman in a Highland cloak and carrying a portfolio under his arm. It turned out to be the author of the *Biglow Papers* himself. He was very merry when we met him, but looked rather put out when he heard that we had come to hear him lecture. "Agassiz lectures at this hour," he said; "You should go and hear Agassiz."

The reason of his solicitude turned out to be that, by a curious coincidence, the only lecture Longfellow had heard him give the previous session was the very one which he now had in his portfolio. He did not tell us so; but it came out at the close, when Longfellow going up to his desk after the students had dispersed said with quiet humour,—"As the man said to the eloquent minister, Lowell, I always did like that sermon."

LOWELL'S LECTURE.

The lecture was given in the Botanical class-room to about 100 or 150 students, most of them keen, dark-eyed youths, and many of them (this strikes a stranger, both about gentlemen and ladies in New England cities, specially Boston) wearing double-eye-glasses.

American Professors like American Ministers abjure gowns. Lowell in plain shooting-coat and light-speckled necktie, curly brown hair parted in the middle, the corner of his white pocket handkerchief sticking out of his breast pocket, stood on the platform, leaning with his elbows on his desk, and one leg bent back, and swaying itself easily on the point of his boot.

The lecture was read in a quiet gentlemanly style and was enlivened with continual sallies of wit that threatened sometimes to disturb the decorum of the class. The main part related to the poetry of the Troubadours, but the introduction had some remarks about the Saxons, "of whom, however," said he, "as was said of the Gods—'the less we have to do with them the better.'" He described these Saxons as men "sound of stomach," "with no danger of the livercomplaint,"—"fine farmers, settling on the land and sticking like alluvial deposits in the levels,"—men "endowed with an acute sense of the side on which the bread was buttered." "The solidity of these people," he said, "makes them terrible when fairly moved." "But there could be no poet in a million such. Poetry is not made of such materials. It does not find a home with those whose everlasting question is '*What is this good for?*'—a question that would puzzle the rose, but be answered triumphantly by the cabbage."

When he came to speak of the old Metrical Romances, he said, describing the life of a Knight-errant,—"It was delightful. There were no bills to pay. The hero was never brought to a standstill for want of cash." In these Romances we find giants, too, who are admitted to all the rights of citizenship, and serve as anvils for Knights who sometimes belabour them for three days in succession and stop—not for want of breath on the part of the combatants but of the minstrel, who, when he found himself or his audience becoming exhausted, managed to make the giant's head loose on his shoulders. "In your baronial castle you live on the top of a rock, in a sort of independence such as a man enjoys in jail." You ride a wonderful horse, "whose skeleton Professor Owen would have given his ears for." You deal with your subjects in a simple and summary manner. If they are infidels "you take their heads off and bring them to more serious views." Finally, at the end of a glorious career "you die deeply regretted by your subjects, if there are any of them left with their heads on."

Enlivening his lecture with little sparkling bits of fun of this sort, he went on for nearly an hour in quiet, easy style, rarely looking up from his manuscript, his hands sometimes looped behind his back, sometimes fingering the edges of his desk, raising the lid half an inch and letting it softly down again,—reading all the while. At the comical bits there was a "pawky" look in his face and a comical twinkle of the eye, as if he were enjoying the fun as much as we. Longfellow, with his noble head and his shaggy white locks and beard, sat listening with as much zest as if the lecture were entirely new to him—the deep sadness of his face continually chased away by smiles.

After the lecture, Lowell went with us to the Museum. Even amongst the skeletons and flintheads his fun was continually bubbling up. I only remember one of his jokes. Longfellow was earnestly contemplating a singular-looking scull in one of the cases.

"It is of the Inca type," said the Secretary.

"The Inker type," said Lowell, coming up briskly: "come, that ought to be interesting to authors."

Lowell is a great favourite at Harvard. He leads a quiet life, never (I think) lectures publicly; and in his appearance, manner, and mode of life would readily pass for an English gentleman. He is a brilliant ornament in the literary society of Boston—the "Mutual Admiration Society" as the envious New Yorkers call it—a circle including Emerson, Longfellow, Agassiz, Lowell, Oliver, Wendell Holmes, and others, who have earned for Boston the name of THE HUB. It may be necessary to explain that the hub is the central part of a wheel to which all the spokes converge. Boston, therefore, by analogy is the centre of God's creation towards which all eyes are turned, and from which all light radiates. This is the joke kept up about the Bostonians. It used to be a saying that a person born in Boston did not need to be born again.—*Pioneer*.

HARD TIMES FOR CITY CLERKS.

WE learn from a London paper that an edict has lately been issued by a large mercantile house in the City against moustaches. Its abhorrence of unshaven lips is announced in a circular addressed to the employés, who are told that the most distinguishing ornament of adult manhood must be discontinued by all persons in the service. "As some of these establishments," according to our contemporary, "employ several hundred assistants, the order will have an extensive operation, and will bring grief to the heart of many an admiring Laura or Angelina whose affections have been captivated by the handsome appearance of City clerks. Nothing is said in the mandate about beards or whiskers, and it may be inferred that they may still be worn; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and, according to the newly proclaimed code of mercantile manners, the demarcation is just below the upper lip. It is well to be accurate in such momentous matters; and it will be a consolation to admiring damsels to know that the lovely whiskers and imposing beards which are so often found in the mercantile service remain unattacked. In this respect City clerks occupy a sort of half-way position between those laymen whose hair grows with sweet unrestrained luxuriance, and monks whose tonsure is defined by the corpus juris canonici or convicts whose heads are cropped in accordance with prison regulations. The grounds on which civic firms object to moustaches have not been explained; and, consequently, rumour is busy on the subject.

MATCHMAKING.

IT is not easy in these extravagant days for the kind-hearted Imperial lady to accomplish all her little plans in the way of matchmaking. Men will not easily marry, and the most charming girls have in consequence to accept the old or the ugly or any one who asks them. Let me give you a recent story to prove my statement. A lady—she cannot be the Empress, for I have the honour of her acquaintance, but as great a matchmaker as the fair Eugenie herself—gives her sedate husband much annoyance by making herself more busy in arranging alliances for her friends than in superintending her household affairs. Lately the husband found on the table of his absent wife a letter she had just written to a charming young girl of her acquaintance, telling her that she was arranging a match for her with "such a nice handsome young man" whose photograph she enclosed, and hoping that she might have her consent and begging of her to come up at once from the country and spend a few weeks with her. The letter being as yet unsealed a malicious thought occurred to the hasty husband. He had a few days before got a photograph of a Chimpanzee which a friend had brought from Africa, and kept as a pet dressed up in a fashionable paletot and cravat. Taking out the portrait of the young man the husband slipped in that of the Chimpanzee. The wife returning late as usual was fussy to have her letters in time for post, and sealed up at once those she had previously written. She boasted to her husband of the good thing she was doing for Mademoiselle ———, while he, chuckling to himself, offered her a wager that her young friend would never accept the intended beau. A few days after she entered the husband's study with a triumphant air—"You are always joking at my matchmaking; read this and you will see this time I am likely to win my bet. He took the letter and to his astonishment read as follows—"A thousand thanks, dearest friend for your project and for the portrait. The young gentleman is not exactly handsome, but if he should propose for me I shall not say him Nay,—*he has so distingué an air*." If you would accept a philosophical truth from me, the male sex is more vain than the female. Every man, or almost every man, no matter how old, how ugly, how deformed—if deformed especially—believes himself an Adonis. Why should he not, if the manners and customs of society have even brought the more clear-sighted sex to the same optimist view of the brutal part of the human creation? I know a story anent this also—if I am not too intrusive on your columns to-day—which had its rise in this city this very week. They are drawing for the conscription, and a certain young journalist, hump-backed from his childhood, passed before the Council of Revision for the Department of the Seine. At the first view of his gibbosity the examining surgeon told him to pass on and called out—"Exempt from service." When the rejected conscript returned to his office, one of his companions said—"Well, were you drawn?" "Drawn indeed! I know a trick worth two of that. I closed up my eyes in this manner and thus got exempted: the doctor thought me half blind." You will always find similar illusions, for nature mostly places a band over men's eyes relative to their own infirmities.—*Paris Letter*.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.*

IN these days of dreary bookmaking, translations from the French, and adaptations from every source but the author's own brains, it is pleasant indeed to meet with a volume of verse that smacks of no foreign inspiration, but is marked by freshness, vigour, and originality. The volume before us has just this merit, and therefore will find and please many readers. It is the work not only of a poet and a scholar, but a man of the world, who possesses a thorough knowledge of men and women, not merely as they are found in books, but as they think, speak, and act in daily life. Lord Lytton has cast his little drama as far back as the palmy days of corruption, when, under the benign reign of the Second George, "every man" was said to "have his own price," but specially that one who talked the loudest of patriotism. The spirit of money-making was, in fact, the one master-passion which seemed rife in every class, and the Prime Minister's boast used to be that no one member of the House of Commons would act from principle contrary to his interest, if only tempted by a sufficiently large bribe. It was by reliance on this notorious fact that Walpole managed to obtain and secure a majority in the house, and on this idea Lord Lytton has founded his light and sparkling comedy. The character of the famous minister is but lightly touched, but even an outline shows the master's hand, and it is not difficult to fill up a sketch. "Your country is in danger," says the Minister to Blount, a patriot whom he wishes to bribe—

> "And I ask you to save it from certain perdition.
> Me! (exclaims Blount Me! I am—
> ——Yes (interrupts W.), at present in hot opposition.
> But what's party? Mere cricket—some out and some in.
> I have been out myself. At that time I was thin,
> Atrabilious, sir, jaundiced; now rosy and stout.
> Nothing pulls down a statesman like long fagging out.
> And, to come to the point, now their's nobody by,
> Be as stout and as rosy, dear Selden, as I.
> What! when bad men conspire shall not good men combine?
> There's a place—the Paymastership—just in your line;
> I may say that the fees are ten thousand a year,
> Besides extras—not mentioned. (Aside) The rogue will cost dear."

But, clever and unscrupulous as the Minister is, he tempts in vain. At last driven to extremities, he asks Blount to name his own price, and that price Blount delivers to him on a scrap of paper—

> "My bribe is the head of the man who would bribe me."
> "Eh! My head?" says Walpole, reading the paper,
> "that ambition is much too high reaching."
> "I suspect that the crocodile hints at impeaching,
> And he calls himself honest. What highwayman's worse?
> Thus to threaten my life when I offer my purse.
> Hem! He can't be in debt, as the common talk runs,
> For the man who scorns money has never known duns.
> And yet have him I must. Shall I force or entice?
> Let me think, let me think; every man has his price."

Simple and unpretending as these lines are, and few in number, they sketch in clear outline some characteristics of a famous man, and really tell us what he was like. With vivid touches of this kind the whole play abounds. It may not, perhaps, rise to the dignity of true comedy, but within its own range of comedietta it is simply perfect. It aims at a certain mark, and hits that mark with unerring aim. The dialogue, in spite of the difficulty and long swing of the metre, is, notwithstanding apt and flowing. We have purposely avoided all mention of the plot, which is ingenious and well contrived, but a single page will show that the talk is not confined to the dusty politics of King George, but ranges lightly and freely over quieter and more amusing grounds. An oldish man, Blount, is making love to his fair young ward Lucy; and this runs the talk:—

> "BLOUNT.
> You are lost if you heed not the words that I say,
> Ah! young men are not now what they were in my day.
> Then their fashion was manhood, their language was truth,
> And their love was as fresh as a world in its youth.
> Now they frown like a courtier, and fib like his flunkeys;
> And their hearts are as old as the faces of monkeys.
> LUCY.
> Ah! you know not Sir Sidney——
> BLOUNT.
> His nature I do
> For he owned to my friends his designs upon you.
> LUCY.
> What designs?
> BLOUNT.
> Of a nature too dreadful to name.
> LUCY.
> How! His words full of honour——
> BLOUNT.
> Veiled thoughts full of shame
> Heard you never of wolves in sheep's clothing! Why weep
> LUCY.
> Indeed, sir, he don't look the least like a sheep.
> BLOUNT.
> No, the sheepskin for clothing much finer he trucks;
> Wolves are now-a-day clad not as sheep—but as bucks.
> 'Tis a false heart you find where a fine dress you see,
> And a lover sincere is a plain man like me."

The anapæstic measure which the author has adopted throughout the play is not only not an easy one to manage, but at times is open to many temptations to become wearisome, or to be shipwrecked on topics to which it is clearly unsuitable. But the translator of Horace in all his wide variety of quaint and graceful moods seems to be never at a loss; and the difficult metre which he has here chosen seems to fit into every exigency of the moment, whether discoursing of politics, treason, and plotting, or the light chatter of a fervent flirtation. But what strikes one most in this pleasant and sparkling little comedietta is the absolute ease and finish with which it seems to have been written. The reader goes gaily on from page to page, chiefly from the main reason that his journey is so lightly and pleasantly accomplished. Nothing bores him. The little drama at which he looks is so neatly and compactly put together that before he can get weary he has reached *finis*, and then his only regret will be that there is not another act.

"Every Man has His Price" will probably win more quiet readers than it would attract spectators on the stage—unless the stage were small and select, and the actors first-rate artistes playing for the delight of their friends, in which latter happy case no little dainty drama could easily be found so well adapted for a refined and critical audience. Happy touches of poetic feeling, a clever plot, sparkling glimpses of humour, and amusing dialogue, all tend to make the drama go well, when they who listen are people of cultivated taste and imagination. Such an audience Lord Lytton clearly had in his mind's eye as he wrote; and so has once more proved his mastery over English versification, and the skill with which he can turn a few trifling incidents into a clever and amusing story that not only pictures for us the days of the Second George, but the faults, follies, and virtues of men and women as they now exist, and will exist as long as the world stands.—*Standard*.

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* "Walpole; or, Every Man has His Price:" a Comedy in Rhyme. By Lord Lytton. Blackwood and Sons. 1869.

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TURF TOPICS, &c.

(*Bell's Life*, Dec. 18.)

ALMOST the sole topics discussed in Turf circles during the last three or four days have been the libel trials at the Central Criminal Court. Rarely have any legal proceedings in connection with the national sport excited such widespread interest, and rarely, it may be added, have those who ventured to prophesy on the issue been more completely "out" in their calculation. Elsewhere will be found an article, in which the cases are discussed at some length, and the comments made therein on the unbridled style of writing that has crept into vogue amongst certain journalists will meet with the approval of all right-thinking men. With this portion of the subject, therefore, there is no necessity for us to meddle, nor shall we further allude to a most painful business beyond calling attention, as in duty bound, to the difference of opinion as to the justice of the sentence passed on the Editor of the *Sporting Times*. There is every reason to suppose that Sir Joseph Hawley was not swayed by vindictive feelings. Having had full justice done to him in open court, ample retractations, both written and verbal, of the scandalous attacks made upon him, and possessing, as he must do, the knowledge that in the minds of the public, whether connected with the Turf or otherwise, his name is still held to be as spotless and unsullied as it has always been, we cannot but think that he must have heard with surprise the sentence passed by the Common Serjeant—a sentence that has been truly described as causing a "sensation in court." Of the style of writing that characterises certain sporting publications at the present time we cannot but express our dislike; no honest man could read the libels on Sir Joseph Hawley without the utmost abhorrence and disgust; and the line of conduct adopted by Dr. Shorthouse in conducting his own defence was ill-judged in the extreme. Still many people, well capable of arguing the matter in the calm and unbiassed tone, without which discussion is valueless, remark on the striking difference in the sentences passed on the two persons principally concerned. The difference will probably afford food for comment during some time to come.

Very little disposition has been shown during the past few days to speculate on future events. The Liverpool Steeple Chase, however, gives promise of creating a great deal of interest, and from what has already reached us, several owners are relying upon bringing off a great *coup* at Aintree. Seven or eight horses at least, as yet not well known to fame on account of any very brilliant cross-country performances, are whispered abroad as having been for some time in reserve for the great cross-country event. It would not be fair prior to the publication of the weights to allude more particularly to these "rods in pickle," but it can do no harm to say that the south country claims by far the larger share of them. The gallant victor in this year's steeple chase will, it is generally anticipated, have a very steadying weight accorded to him, and such will in all probability be the lot of an old practitioner who has made three unsuccessful essays during the present year. To the probable competitors likely to be furnished by Germany we a short time back drew attention, and the excellent French correspondent of this journal will from time to time furnish his notes on the Gallic division. Any foreigner must, however, be indeed a steed of might that can effect the overthrow of a couple of our native performers (neither of them tried "cracks"), to whose chances the attention of our readers will in due time be called.

The game of the hour is decidedly billiards. At this season a kind of mania for the board of green cloth invariably sets in; and men who have hitherto been most modest in their estimation of their own merits as cuests boldly dare the perils of the "pit." None, save the initiated, can understand the amount of interest created in racing circles by billiard handicaps. Three or four of them are "on," as a rule, at the same time; and many players are engaged in, it may be, a couple of them on same night. The wear and tear of mind of the man who has such engagements on his hands, and the anxiety of his backers at either resort, may be guessed at; and there is something exciting even for those not pecuniarily interested in the result of the games in the reports borne in from this or that quarter as to the progress in his "heat" of some heavily supported crack, the unexpected victory of a rank outsider, or the startling overthrow of some well-meant pot. There are "dark" performers, and deeply planted "coups" in billiard handicaps as well as on the Turf, and the gentleman to whom is alloted the task of assigning the starts has no enviable task set him, although, as a rule, the "weights" are fixed with a discrimination and fairness not to be exceeded by Admiral Rous himself. An amusing chapter might be written on the subject of the final heat of one of these exciting affairs. The prize is usually a service of silver plate, and the players have in most cases, it is to be presumed, either some presiding goddess at home, or some one who is intended to be the presiding goddess hereafter, anxiously waiting the result of the contest, and hoping *hers* maybe the breakfast table the massive coffee and tea pot are destined to adorn. In the brave days of old, knights, we are told both in prose and verse, were nerved to deeds of "derring do" by the thought that fair bosoms were agitated by conjectures as to their victory or defeat. To a great extent this spirit appears to have died out, and we are bound, as disinterested chroniclers, to state that the combatants on the mimic battle-ground of the billiard table do not appear to be nerved at all, and that instances of players running jady or currish, or being unable to act from beginning to end, are as common on the green cloth as they are on the green sward. Many a "real good thing" has been upset in this manner, and the way in which a man—well versed in the [illegible] ripping performer in private [illegible] breaks down over certainties—[illegible], in a word, to nothing when called upon to play before a room full of spectators with a sound as of a betting ring in his ears, is scarcely credible. Ridiculously small breaks, as a rule, characterise the play in these great handicaps—amateurs, however good they may be, fail on such occasions to play within any number of points of their real form. To this rule there are, of course, exceptions. There are men so constituted that, whether the stake at issue be large or small, whether there be two or two hundred men in company, whether there is the discord that attends an Irish row, or the stillness that precedes a thunderstorm, they are equally reliable, impassive, and cool. It is to such men, no matter how heavily handicapped they may be, that the coveted trophy usually falls: whilst the brilliant performer, who is conscious that he "ought to have won," fails from sheer lack of nerve and public practice to make even a tolerable fight.

All of the stud horses that it is our intention to notice to-day are like their predecessor (Cape Flyaway) intimately connected with the north country, although it was on southern soil that the first of them, Kettledrum, made the great hit that stamped his reputation. This horse left the Turf with a very good reputation, for throughout his three-year old career (he did not appear in public afterwards) his laurels were all but untarnished, and on each occasion of his appearance in public he showed speed, stamina, and gameness, such as are seldom united in the race horse. His memorable defeat in the Two Thousand and St. Leger, his gallant victory in one of the fastest run Derby's on record, and his Doncaster Cup dead heat with Brown Duchess combined to render his turf career a very remarkable one. Hitherto he has not fulfilled the expectations formed of him as a stud horse, but at the same time we live in constant expectation of seeing him credited with something really good, and sooner or later he is sure to make his mark. He is not a horse that, like Buccaneer and one or two more, hits with mares of all sorts. Those sent to Kettledrum evidently require choosing with great care, and his best stock will be borne by very stoutly-bred mares. The best performer that he had this year was Lord Hawthorn (King of trumps, by the bye, also lays claim to this colt), from Lady Alice Hawthorn, who is a daughter of Newminster and Lady Hawthorn, by Windhound out of Alice Hawthorn, by Muley Moloch—a pedigree that contains some of the stoutest blood in the whole *Stud Book*. Lord Hawthorn possesses excellent stamina, and his two-year-old sister, Hawthorndale, likewise bids fair to make a race horse of some merit. By Nelly Hill, a tolerably stoutly-made mare, although distinguished more for her remarkable knack of getting on to her legs than for her endurance, Kettledrum had Cymbal, a fair two-year old that has been backed for some money for next year's Derby, with what justice his present owner knows. Knutsford, another two-year old of his, is not bred like a stayer, but the Ellermire filly ought to have done better things, looking at her dam's pedigree, although an elder member of the family—Kettleholder—had previously caused his friends nothing but disappointment. The Prelude colt, who was backed by his party on several occasions to win large sums, failed in every instance to reward their adherence, although no blame should in this case attach to Kettledrum, seeing that Arthur Wellesley, Fandango, Sabreur (or Underhand, the eternal combination), Stockwell, and Knight of Kars, were all mated with the same mare, and with the most unremunerative results. By the Orlando mare, Scarlet Runner, who must not be confused with the dam of Landscape and Paxton, Kettledrum had the Boy, a youngster capable of galloping a little. The elder branches of the Kettledrum family consist of Good-fellow, Rejoinder, My Uncle (late The Sawyer), Aintree, and others. We must not omit from the list Master Butterfly, who appears as the winner of a Maiden Steeple Chase in February last, and is we presume the same dark "crack" that was so frequently mentioned a couple of years ago in connection with the Derby. Kettledrum has not had a very good year—no fault we think of his—but there are few sires at the stud to which we should more readily send a mare that we deemed suitable to him in point of blood. He is a sire against whose name we feel inclined to write "his day *must* come."

The second sire to which we mean to refer, is one as yet comparatively little known at the stud, although from the promise displayed—the result of a very short trial—he is, we think, very likely to do well, especially as he is destined to have mares of excellent class sent to him by the appreciative Yorkshire breeders. Piccador never ran like a good horse when he was carrying the white and red spots, but when all was well with him he was, we have reason to think, better than his running would lead folks to believe. His blood is stout enough to make him the sire of abundance of winners; and with a bare handful of mares he has already done fairly well. Pomfret, who "framed" tolerably last year, did not win him in any races in 1869, but the queerly-named Better Half got her head home first on several occasions; and if the Middleham folks are to be believed, Torreador will show next year that after all they have made little mistake at Ashgill as to his capabilities.

SOME interesting particulars are given in the *Nelson (New Zealand) Illustrated Examiner*, of the defeat and flight of Te Kooti, the brave leader of the rebels. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas McDonnell, commanding the Taupo Field Force, describes a spirited action fought chiefly between the friendly and unfriendly natives, on the hills above Tekano, on the 25th September, in which the latter were discomfited with the loss of 30 men *hors de combat*. The enemy, led on by Te Kooti in person, twice charged with loud cries, and gallantly contested every inch of ground, carrying off all their killed and wounded, with the exception of seven dead bodies. The numbers engaged on either side were nearly equal, being estimated at about 250 each. According to more recent intelligence, Te Kooti was wandering about in the bush, living upon roots and berries, and hemmed in on all sides. He is also said to have been badly wounded, but, for all that, he contrives to elude the different bands that are out in search of him.

SCIENCE AND WINE.

ONE of the most eminent among living philosophers recently observed, that we are now at the beginning of a new era in science. To those who are acquainted with the wonders to which the discovery of the spectrum analysis has led in rapid succession, the remark will appear by no means fanciful or exaggerated. Through the application of that latest agency in detecting the properties of objects even the most remote, we have ascertained the material nature of the sun and stars, and have identified the constituent materials of the heavenly bodies with the elements that compose our own earth. Further, the tremendous revolutionist has told us that gas is only metal held in a state of gaseous rarification at the ordinary temperature of our globe—a revelation which, to many a London householder, will explain more than one puzzle in his domestic illuminating arrangements. But yet another step has been taken by these daring physicists, who have a faculty of not going to sleep over any result—they have invaded the genial precincts of the dinner table. Let the fabricators of old gooseberry, the dexterous manipulators of Cette and Hamburg, tremble amid their laboratories! An application of the spectroscope by Mr. Sarby to selected specimens of wine, reported in the *Chemical News*, has led to the discovery of a mode by which adulteration may be at once detected. In its different conditions, the light transmitted through the prism from wine casts a different spectrum, so that the actual condition of the fluid, whether adulterated or genuine, can be distinctly verified. Chemical science having thus put us in the way of knowing what sort of stuff our decanters contain, will also kindly help our wine merchants to improve their stock in the keeping. An odd accident in France, resulting from a thunderstorm, also noted by our chemical contemporary, has led to the discovery that electricity applied to the wine in cask does it a deal of good. A galvanic current sent through the liquid "eminently improves it." The idea of giving our dry Amontillado or our best old Madeira a "shock" seriously discomposes one's notions of the traditional; but, after all, is there anything very singular in the idea? Who can tell what subtle influence the mysterious current may exert in precipitating certain invisible elements, in fusing others, or in accelerating the ordinary processes—giving nature a fillip, as it were, to set her to work a little more smartly? We need be surprised at nothing now-a-days. If Tom Campbell had been still alive in the flesh, we suspect he would have enthusiastically recanted his avowal as to the disenchanting effects of modern science. The "cold material laws," as evolved for our benefit, are the perfection of beauty—their successive phantasmagoria are more marvellous than the play of magic or the creations of poetic fancy.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SISTER X.'S CONVENT LIFE.

IN TWO PARTS. PART II.

NEXT day, Father Gabriel, to avoid any difficulty, sent for Sister X. to speak to him after mass, and resumed the conversation at the point where it had been broken off.

"If I rightly understood you," he said, "what you wish is, that your family should make the first advances, and so spare you any sacrifice of self-esteem. That cannot be. You have committed a grave fault, and every fault carries with it expiation and punishment. You have disowned parental authority; you have braved and trampled it underfoot. It is your place to sue for pardon; on that point I will admit of no compromise. I am ready to favour a step in that direction, if you wish it; but it it must be frank and full. You must acknowledge yourself to be completely in the wrong. Have you thought the matter over carefully, and made up your mind?"

"I think I have, mon père. I begin to comprehend that this convent life, with which my imagination was smitten, as young people are with a romance, has its severe and terrible aspects, to which I feel I cannot conform. Many things which enchanted me at the outset now seem either puerile or unnecessarily rigid. My haughty temper cannot bear contradiction, and I feel no inclination to make, in favour of my superiors, a total abnegation of my own proper will. And, as I stated yesterday, I have lost confidence even in Madame Blandine."

"That, my daughter, is what I call plain speaking. I see that I have not to renounce my first impressions. I judged you to be unfitted for a cloister life. These rash vocations, fostered and developed by young or inexperienced priests rarely hold out; and if the subjects remain with us, it is only for their own torment and that of everybody about them. What shall we decide, then? To return to the parental home, repentant and humble, with the determination to use every effort to atone for the errors of the past. You write in this sense; I will annote your letter, and will undertake that it shall reach your parents, either at St. Marceau or in Gascony—if, indeed, they are really there."

"How kind and good you are, mon père!"

"No, my dear child, I am not kind and good, only reasonable and a little clear-sighted; that's all. Kind and good I once was, but vexations and disappointments have soured me. It is no easy task to have to direct a convent with such a counter-directress as Madame Blandine. What a struggle; what a fearful struggle! Take care not to whisper what has passed between us. She would find the [illegible] and of rendering useless the advice I have given you; moreover, she would get me into trouble at Paris. But I forget the essential point: How will you manage to write? Have you pen, ink, and paper at your disposal?"

"Neither one nor the other, mon père. You remember, we must have special permission to write; and whatever we do write inevitably passes under the inspection of the mother superior."

"True." He reflected, and seemed greatly annoyed. After a moment's thought, he added, "Nevertheless, poor child, I cannot refuse to help you; I cannot leave you in the blind alley into which you have strayed. Take this pencil and this sheet of paper. It will be strange if you cannot steal an instant to trace five or six lines in a proper spirit, coming from the heart. I will undertake the rest. I am sure you quite know what I mean—repentance and expressions of sincere regret. Go now, my child; a longer interview might awake suspicion. Come to the confessional the day after to-morrow. Be discreet, and trust nobody; otherwise I answer for nothing. Like you, I suspect intrigues."

Father Gabriel's suspicions of intrigues were well founded.

At two in the morning, Madame Blandine, who had been in unusually good humour during the day, stood by Sister X.'s bedside, like an ill-omened vision. She told her to get up and dress herself. An order from the Generale had arrived by the last post, summoning the sister immediately to Paris. She had thought it best to let her sleep a little before starting. Moreover, religious women ought always to obey, and be ready to set off at a moment's notice.

The nuns in the neighbouring beds paid little attention to this colloquy. A few of them set up, and stared; but at a sign from the superior they lay down again. Not one of them dared utter a word either of sympathy or curiosity. For one who had been up all might, Madame Blandine seemed in excellent spirits. On her pale but smiling countenance a feeling of cruel satisfaction was plainly legible. Sister X. felt strongly inclined to revolt, and resist the order, but at four in the morning was on the way to Paris.

At the General House in Paris, Sister X. drifted into her novitiate, like a fly drawn by the smooth, but irresistible current which precedes the plunge of the cataract. Monastic direction knows perfectly how to tire and wear out rebellious spirits, until it has rendered them supple and malleable. Imagine nine days of sequestration, nine days of depressing mortifications, reflections, readings, high-flown conversations, and lengthy prayers, in a sombre chapel as silent as the grave, redolent of the incense burnt day by day. And then fancy the effect of such a medium on the brain of an inexperienced girl, naturally inclined to reverie and already under religious hallucinations. Add to this the monastic picture of future punishments, contrasted with the ineffable joys reserved by the Divinity for his elect, the pure delights of the cloister opposed to the atrocities of a wicked world, and there is more than enough to decide the irresolute, to turn the balance of a hesitating will.

One day, a letter from St. Marceau announced to the superiors the sudden death of Sister X.'s father. It fell upon her like a clap of thunder. She then beheld the results of her conduct in their true and proper light. She felt she had killed her father. The letter unfortunately left no doubt of it: he had died of grief. In vain the nuns offered their common-place consolations. The will of God, Providence, and other fine words, only shocked her despair and sharpened her remorse.

Sister X. wrote to her mother, assuring her of her deep repentance, and offering to return to her. She replied briefly and bitterly, declining to receive her daughter. The proceedings of the lawyers employed by the convent caused a further estrangement between Sister X. and her mother. They insisted on everything being sold, in order that the girl might get her full share. They claimed the father's arms, his cross, and his clothing as hers by undoubted right. In her anger, Madame Soubeyran said it was no more than just, for at all times and in all places whatever persons put to death had on them became the perquisite of the executioner. She was obliged to buy the things back at an exorbitant price. Sister X. was not made aware of these odious facts until several years afterwards. She never saw her mother after this time.

Sister X. was one of five novices, in all, preparing to make profession on the same day. During the retreat, they were urgently and persistently exhorted to think no more of their families, to banish from their hearts every sentiment of human affection. This proscription of earthly affections, like every other article of the rule, is subject to modifications according to occasion; that is, with families from whom the convent has expectations there are relaxations in proportion to the hopes entertained.

The vows on taking the veil are divided into two periods. During the first, they are binding for five years only, after which they become perpetual. So long as the first of those periods lasts, there are still indulgences, distinctions, and bowings low before heavy dowers; but as soon as the final vows are uttered, the house pockets the cash for good and all, and absolute obedience is enforced on every nun without respect of persons.

After profession, Sister X. was sent to Auvergne, to a branch establishment which had lately been founded. The superior, Madame Ludivine, already mentioned, swelled its scanty funds in several ways. First, there was the boarding-school, from which all small folk were scrupulously excluded. Every pupil admitted belonged to the noblesse or the haute bourgeoisie. Then, there was a veritable shop, open to all comers, that is, to all payers. Its contents ranged from the smallest devotional fiddle-faddles up to gold and silver stuffs at fifty francs the yard. The boarders could purchase there at cost price—for of course the worthy sisters were above making any profit by the trade—paper and pencils, pens and ink, needles and thread, canvas and muslin, patterns and wool, beads, barley-sugar, and rolls flavoured with orange-flowers. A glass of sugar-and-water was half a franc.

Finally, there was a House of Retreat for the reception of elderly ladies. Candidates for this required neither a pedigree nor the smallest "De" of noblesse before their names. Hard cash, rich farms, eligible landed property, spread a varnish over the most vulgar patronymic. Such ladies were petted like fattening chickens, according to the extent of their fortune and their liberality. They were relieved of every care and anxiety, even of the trouble of receiving their rents and managing their property. Moreover, they were guaranteed the privilege of a godly death. Families must be very selfish and irreligious if they make any complaints at such an arrangement. What better use can be made of money than to insure in this world a quiet life, and in the next the joys of paradise?

At a time when Madame Ludivine's funds were running short, one of these ladies, a Mademoiselle St. Chéron, adroitly inveigled into the house, arrived so very opportunely as to be styled the providential boarder. A lay sister, Henriette, had formerly been her servant; and her old mistress, whose temper was so bad that no femme de chambre would stay with her, wanted to get her back again. Madame Ludivine, aware of this by reading her letters, one day said to Sister Henriette, "You must go and see that lady, my child. Her attachment to you is really touching. You will make her understand that you cannot leave the house, but if she came here you would be completely at her disposal. She complains of being robbed and ill-treated. Here she would have nobody to vex her. We would take the greatest care of her, and do all in our power to consult her wishes. Make her fully sensible of that, and try to bring us this excellent lady."

"Excellent! " said the lay sister. "Not exactly, ma mère. She has not the slightest shadow of religion; but smokes like a dragoon and swears like a waggoner."

"We will convert her. Has she any fortune?"

"Bonte de Dieu! I think she has indeed. If madame had only half of it, she would finish her new buildings easily enough."

Madame Ludivine smiled—licking her lips. Her thoughts wandered to the old lady's cashbox. Sister Henriette was sent on her errand, and must have proved a skilful negotiator. She brought back her former mistress in triumph—carriage, horses, furniture, and all. Amongst the latter, the lay sisters said, was a pretty keg filled with five-franc pieces.

The first time that Mademoiselle St. Chéron appeared in chapel, there was a movement of curiosity, which was not repressed by any one of the sisters She was a crook-backed, short old woman, with a masculine and worn-looking head. Armed with a binocle, she cast around her searching and defiant glances. Her prayer-book lay open on her knees; she let it fall several times; Sister Henriette picked it up. Everything in her gestures and manner betrayed something worse than mere vulgarity. Madame Ludivine kept her promise of allowing this precious acquisition the full benefit of Henriette; but the latter was always assisted in her duties by a shrewd and insinuating nun called Madame Anna.

One evening, an old lay sister, half an idiot, told Sister X. that she was designated to replace Madame Anna as Mademoiselle St. Chéron's companion. The order surprised Sister X., and, in fact, the lay sister had confounded her name with that of another nun. She obeyed, little suspecting that this mistake would prove the turning point of her destiny.

It was supper time when she reached the ladies' quarter and was introduced to an apartment decorated with Parisian luxury. Then she saw huddled in the corner of a sofa, a heap of bright silks, surmounted with a pile of flowers and lace, in the midst of which was the St. Chéron's visage. She was playing with an Italian greyhound, and did not pay the slightest attention to the new comer. Henriette pulled Sister X. back, and, taking her aside, said "This is your first visit; have you had your instructions?"

"No, good sister."

"Astonishing! You have received no hints for your guidance?"

"I was only told that the mother superior ordered me to replace Madame Anna, who has a headache. That is all I know about it."

The bell was rung with violence: Henriette ran in. Sister X. remained at the door, not knowing whether she ought to enter or not.

"Am I to go without my dinner to-day?" screamed the angry lady. "What are you prating about with, Anna?"

"Madame," said the lay sister, "your dinner is served. But it is not Madame Anna; she is ill."

"Who is it?"

"A lady you have not yet seen."

"So much the better. I am tired of the other cunning puss. The devil fly away with her!"

"Offer your arm to madame," whispered Henriette.

Sister X. approached; the old woman laid hold of her. The lay sister preceded them, opening a pair of folding doors, and they stepped into a delicious little dining-room, brilliantly lighted, before a table handsomely spread. The greyhound frisked round, barking loudly. Mademoiselle St. Chéron sunk into an arm-chair, and motioned Sister X. to take her place at table opposite to her.

"Well," said St. Chéron, presently, "you don't serve the soup."

"Excuse me," observed the lay sister, "but Madame is not accustomed——"

"Hold your tongue, big stupid! she will get accustomed. It is not so hard to fill a couple of plates."

Sister X. therefore served the soup, and waited for her to begin. Mademoiselle St. Chéron regarded her suspiciously, and asked, "Why don't you eat? Is this the day fixed for poisoning me?"

"Begin to eat first," said Henriette, in an undertone.

"Will you hold your tongue?" interrupted the other. "You had better be off." And she prepared to throw a plate at her head. "No, stop," she continued; 'you will go and make mischief with the Ludivine. She has forgotten to put this one up. That's just what I want; I'll put her up myself."

After dinner the party returned to the salon, and Mademoiselle St. Chéron, reinstalled on her sofa, lighted a cigar. She then questioned Sister X. about her family and the reasons which had induced her to shut herself up in a convent. Observing that her voice trembled, and her eyes were moist, she said, "Ah! you have some approach to a heart—the mention of your father and mother makes you weep. Morbleu, it is the first time I have seen anything of the kind, ever since I have been buried in this old barrack."

She went on in this style at considerable length, and, as Sister X. neither interrupted nor contradicted her, she suddenly took a great liking to her. She related her abominable adventures in detail, and ended by complaining that, after being plundered of her money, she was detained by the community against her will.

Presently she said, "Listen to me. I can already read to the bottom of your heart. You are tired of your life here, and would be glad to be outside the walls. Help me; we will escape together. I have property of which the nuns are not aware. I have a nephew, a handsome fellow of thirty; he has already made his way. He shall marry you. You will give me a family of darling children; for, ma foi, you are still good-looking and young, in spite of all your sufferings. What say you? Is it absolutely impossible to get out? You shall no longer live on cabbages boiled with bran——"

A knock at the door interrupted her pleadings. It was Henriette, announcing that the mother superior desired to see Sister X., who therefore took her leave of Mademoiselle St. Chéron. Let Sister X. herself describe the closing scene:

"Madame Ludivine received me graciously. She did not deny her regret that an accidental misunderstanding had assigned me a task which required great self-devotion, but she hoped that I would profit by the occasion to raise myself in the opinion of the sisters, who had been scandalised by my carelessness respecting the interests of the house. She begged and, if needful, commanded me not to destroy certain illusions that it was indispensable to maintain in Mademoiselle St. Chéron's mind; to keep her in ignorance of the actual state of things; to contradict her in nothing; to talk much of the straits in which we found ourselves when she arrived; to flatter her vanity by telling her that she was our support, our patroness, our providence. She also instructed me to bring up religious subjects occasionally, and to frighten her about her latter end. Finally, she dispensed me from all discipline and obedience during my attendance on our eccentric boarder; adding that she believed I had sufficient good sense and true devotion not to be frightened by the oaths and coarse language of a poor old woman who did not know what she was talking about.

"As I made no reply, Madame Ludivine, who could not conceal her vexation, in spite of her efforts to be amiable, asked, 'Ma sœur, am I to take your silence for acquiescence in my views, or as a determination to disobey my orders?'

"'Ma mère, I should be thankful if God had spared me the grief and the shame to which a mere accident has exposed me. Nevertheless I will do the best I can, and try to make my conscience accord with your pleasure.'

"'You will try! No reservations or restrictions, if you please, ma sœur. I have traced the line of conduct you are to follow, and take upon myself the entire responsibility. You will obtain a fresh loan from Mademoiselle St. Chéron. She evidently has taken a fancy to you, and you can get out of her anything you please by saying you will be obliged to leave her. You will make use of the same means to induce her to fulfil her religious duties.'

"'Ma mère!'

"'I have told you I will suffer no observations: I must have obedience, pure and simple.'

"'Very well then, madame; I will not obey,' I exclaimed, indignant at this despotism. 'I will not lend myself to manœuvres unworthy not only of religious women but of honest men of the world. On the contrary, I will enlighten the poor woman respecting her true interests. Do you think I will make myself an accomplice in deception, and abuse the confidence of a person sequestered?'

"'You talk big,' replied Madame Ludivine. 'You expect, by your impertinence, to get sent to Paris; but that does not enter into our plans. We will keep you, and, with God's help, will get the mastery of your horrible temper. To-morrow, if you persist in your refusal, we will send you into the country. A few weeks of out-door labour will dissipate the fumes of your pride. Think well of this, and make your choice.'

"A tap at the door interrupted our colloquy. The lay sister in waiting whispered something in the mother superior's ear. I made a move to retire. 'Wait a minute,' said Madame Ludivine; 'I have not yet done with you.'

"She shut the door after her. I heard several voices and the placing of arm-chairs in the salon. She was receiving visitors.

"I was greatly agitated. The threat of sending me into the country was strange. Doubtless that meant our country-house, with its vast inclosure surrounded by lofty walls, inhabited only by five or six nuns and as many lay sisters and friars. I remembered that, last year, while walking in the garden with one of the lay sisters who did the cooking, she showed me a sort of underground dungeon and said with a laugh, 'That is to put any of the sisters in, when they don't behave properly. You see what care the mother takes of our salvation; she is provided against every contingency!' The recollection chilled me with horror. 'She is capable of doing it,' I said to myself; 'for she has neither heart nor conscience, nor fear of God, and knows that the Central House will support her.'

"It was seven o'clock in the evening, and quite dark. There was only a small night-light in the cabinet. I glanced at the window. My only safety seemed to lie in flight. I opened the window; got out; shut it after me and let myself down by the trellis on the wall. On reaching the ground I was seized with giddiness, but immediately recovered my strength and courage. I found a gap in the wall which the bricklayers were repairing, and forced my way through a thick hawthorn hedge. Although bruised, torn, and bleeding, I was free." *All the Year Round.*

A PROVINCIAL VIEW OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Montrose Standard*, Dec. 10.)

IT would appear by the latest advices from India that the present Government are resolved to carry out their "economical" notions not only at home but in our greatest dependency. There can be no objection to this if their measures of retrenchment are dictated by prudence and by the state of affairs in India itself, and not done with the paltry object of gaining popularity at home. We observe that no less than five native regiments of the Bombay and seven of the Madras armies are to be removed from the present Indian force. Each of these regiments consists, with officers, of about 650 strong, so that about 7,800 men will be at once thrown at large on the country. Some of these, no doubt, must be pensioned; but as the greater number will consist of young soldiers under ten years' service, Government will be obliged to discharge them with a three or six months' gratuity. If Government intend sending these young soldiers to other regiments, they will increase those other regiments beyond their strength. Where, then, is the saving? If they are not to be added to other regiments, what is to become of them? In a military sense the native is as good a soldier as the European. He goes through his drill and performs all his military duties as well as the other. Besides, he is not required, as the European soldier is, to keep to barracks during the heat of the day. *He* can stand the sun, the British soldier cannot. Yet, he is to be dispensed with. Who is to do garrison work if the only men who *can* do it, without fear of succumbing to dysentery, cholera, and sunstroke, are sent about their business? Would it not be better to reduce the British force instead?

A thoroughly-disciplined European soldier in India costs £100 per man; his native brother-soldier perhaps does not cost a quarter of that sum, although he undergoes precisely the same training. A few years ago, there was an order issued that recruits for the Indian army were to be obtained from the Punjaub. To procure these, Government had to expend large sums to bring them from their native hills to the different depots. They have now been undergoing three or four years of constant drill, are now thoroughly set-up soldiers, young, active, and of greater size and strength of body than the Hindoo soldier. These are the men who for the most part compose those regiments of the Bombay native army which the Secretary of State for India wishes to get rid of. The remainder consists of men who remained loyal during the mutinies, and they are now receiving their reward. Are these men from the Punjaub to be allowed to return to their native hills, after the military training they have received at our hands, and to turn the knowledge they have thus gained against us at the first opportunity? These are men who hardly belong to us; they have, most of them, been sent to regiments far removed from their native places. When first enlisted, the greatest tact was required to prevent them making off again to their own regions; and even now, such is their love for their "highland home," that they will be only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to their own country, or, may be through want of means, enter the service of some Indian rajah, who at any time may find them very valuable edge-tools against the British Government.

As for poor old Jack Sepoy, after having served for many many years, he finds his regiment—that is, his home—taken away from him. In many cases he has no other home, and his greatest wish was to see his sons following in his footsteps in his old regiment; for whenever a vacancy occurs among the recruit boys of the regiment, there were for each vacancy a hundred applicants. These vacancies are generally given to the orphan sons of deserving sepoys, whose families—widows and children—are so animated by a true *esprit de corps*, that they claim to belong to the regiment their deceased husband and father belonged to. As a matter of fact, these unfortunate people are often supported by the men of the company the deceased sepoy belonged to, out of a sheer spirit of *comaraderie*; and these are the people who, although so humble, entertain the most transcendant ideas of the justice of the Empress of the East, whom the Duke of Argyll, in the plenitude of his wisdom and power as Indian Secretary, with his profound knowledge of Indian affairs, decides to leave to starvation and death. As an illustration of the zeal and fidelity of these old sepoys, we may mention one instance. In one of the regiments now about to be disbanded on an occasion some years ago when driving some rebel Bheels over a hill a private soldier noticed that his European officer was being aimed at by a man behind a rock. Time did not admit of his giving the officer warning of his danger, but, with the intrepidity and kind feeling which characterize many of these men, he at once stepped in front of his commander, and received the ball in his own hip, which maimed him for life. For this gallant action he received the native Order of Merit, in front of European and native troops assembled at Poona some years after.

As regards the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, we suppose that they will be absorbed in different regiments, because the Government is not likely to pay them the full pensions due to their respective ranks. The effect of these officers being drafted into other regiments will be to create a jealous feeling among those who have all along belonged to the corps they are sent into; and who now, in consequence of this, will find their chances of promotion stopped for many years. The officers of these disbanded regiments, instead of the home they have been accustomed to, will find themselves pitchforked among strangers, without any fault of their own. This again will undoubtedly lead to much bad feeling and possibly to many courts-martial at a future period. These men were promoted in their own regiments because they were smart, clean, and intelligent, well able to keep accounts, write and read English, and well acquainted with their drill; and during the time that they themselves were recruit boys attending the regimental schools had distinguished themselves by carrying off first prizes in English, writing, geography, arithmetic, and other branches of education. In each Indian regiment, there are of these officers, from Soubedar-Major down to Lance-Naik, upwards of one hundred men, so that, out of the twelve regiments proposed to be abolished, more than twelve hundred well-educated and efficient native officers will be at once brought into competition with others of the same class in the different regiments into which they may be drafted, or be sent back to their native villages among people who cannot understand or appreciate them; and, as we presume that a reduction of Government establishments will follow, will have no chance of ever being able again to exercise their abilities with advantage either to themselves or the Government. All this must tend to cause a feeling of mistrust in the remainder of the Indian native army, when they see loyal regiments broken up at a moment's notice, and cannot themselves foresee the day and hour their own turn may come.

This proposed reduction of the Indian army will not affect the British taxpayer in the smallest degree. The cost of maintaining that army falls upon the inhabitants of India alone. At the utmost, the whole saving to be effected by the reduction will not exceed £60,000 a-year. How much will be saved to each head of the tax-paying population of India by such a reduction? Absolutely nothing. *Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle.* Would it not be better, if retrenchment is to be the order of the day, to strike at the large salaries and travelling allowances of the high officials in all the Presidencies, than to bear hard on several thousands of Her Majesty's poor but loyal Indian subjects?

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MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.— Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,,	3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,,	demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— (Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000

Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

BICYCLE and TRICYCLE, very superior handsome, and cheap, at Rs. 200 and 300 respectively.—Apply to D. ANTONE, Coach Builder, Girgaum.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory.—For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co. Bombay, 12th January 1870.

FOR SALE, the American centre-board cutter yacht TINY, of the Bombay Yacht Club Squadron, with sails, punt and moorings complete, and has Rs. 250 worth of lead ballast on board. She is in capital condition and well painted and coppered, and is very fast, having won several matches.—Further particulars can be learnt on application to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—No. 1. CHESNUT ARAB, seven years old, 15 hands, believed to be sound. Is a highly trained First Charger, and is up to great weight.

No. 2—A brown WALER GELDING, five years old, 15-2½, believed to be sound, is a trained Second Charger and a good Pig-sticker, and would make a handsome Harness Horse.

For particulars apply to Major GORE Byculla Hotel, Bombay. These Horses are only parted with on account of Owner proceeding to England.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

RECEIVED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars ......per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars ...... "	0	50 0
No. 3 Cigars ...... "		45 0

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.

OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EPPS'S COCOA,

As a nutritious and easily-digestible diet drink for invalids, a delicious refreshment in the cool of the early morning, or a breakfast beverage, still retains the pre-eminence in public favour which its superior purity and delicacy have secured to it for more than TWENTY YEARS.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs, each at per lb.	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.— ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents.

1st January 1866.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JET WARE, a large assortment to select from. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co., (Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,

BOMBAY.

- Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
- Cast and Blister Steel.
- Pig and Sheet Lead.
- Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
- Cast Iron Pipes.
- Contractors' Tools.
- India Rubber Suction Hose.
- India Rubber Sheet.
- Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
- Portland Cement.
- Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
- One Pumping Engine to lift and force [illegible] gallons per hour, complete.
- One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/. and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, No 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the MANUFACTORY known by the name of India Callian Rice Throstle Mill Co. with its Machinery, Building, &c., &c., situated at Callian.

This day Saturday, the 15th day of Jan., 1870, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston, and Co. are instructed by Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Company, to submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No 25, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of that manufactory known by the name of India Callian Rice Throstle Mill Company, together with all the machinery, engine, boiler, corn mills, thrashing and winnowing machines, &c., &c., also its pucka-built house, warehouse, a range of building called chawl, a sweet water well in the compound, a large shed and an extensive piece of vacant ground, &c., belonging to the above Manufactory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co., Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

30 boxes of English-bottled sherry wine.

1 case of wooden and one case of porcelain toys.

15 cases of starch, gilt and palanquin clocks, blockwood camp cots, chest of drawers, round tables, chairs, one large show case one cottage pianoforte, lamps, pictures in frames, &c.

20 dozens pocket knives.

9 tins of black Japan varnish.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey Shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, T cloths, dhoties, scarfs, domestics, &c.

SALE of BUFFALOES HORNS.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., in the ware house of Abdool Rusool Abodeen, at Muchee or Fish Bazar, without the Fort, Bombay:—

On account and at the risk of Knoza Bhimjee Sozun.

55 cwt of buffaloe's horns.

Terms cash.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Madeira in cases.

Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each

Cases of Castillion brandy.

English white towels of sizes.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 15th January, 187.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer to public competition, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 18th and 19th (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned House and Landed Property, by order of the mortgagee Rustomjee Ardaseer Dastur, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia (alias) Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, subject to the claim of the first mortgagees.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. invite the attention of investors to this very valuable property.

On the 18th January, instant.

Land situate at Byramjee Homejee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Homejee Lane, towards the west by the property of Mottebai, widow of the late Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10.

The lands above described will be divided into building plots and offered for sale in lots, particulars whereof and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of MR. SHAMRAO PANDURANG Meadow Street, Solicitor, Fort, and the Offices of the Auctioneers.

On the 29th January, instant.

Inam land situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 34,590 square yards or thereabout, bounded towards the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., and in other part by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., towards the west by the Parell Road, toward the north by property of Jehanghier Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by a road leading to Lowjee Castle.

On the 1st February.

Land situate at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 54z, containing by admeasurement 5,430 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road towards the west by the oart of Joseph De Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudanund Gunputjee, and towards the south by the property of one Succaram Witoba.

Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH IRON BARS.

On Thursday the 28th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass & Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee Motta Narayanjee Harrypersad, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Vasanjee Jivraj, a lot of Swedish Iron Bars.

2634½ Candies of Swedish Iron Bars.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Saturday the 22nd instant, Messrs Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the south side thereof, in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 260 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doongarea Joao Lousa Row, otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32 containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No. 1.

LOT 5

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, No—

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at SOOTARCHAWL.

This day Saturday, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford & Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of Callinjee Hunsraz and Luckmedass Khimjee, Esq., on account of the mortgager Domodhur Jaitha, the only son, heir and executor of the last Will and Testament of Jaitha Pragjee. All that piece of Government ground with the pucka-built dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Sootarchawl, registered under No 750, assessed under No. 86, bounded on the East by the passage of the hereby conveyed premises, and Candass Coobandass on the West by the house of Vulubdass Damodhar, on the North by the Sootarchawl Mollah, and on the South by the enclosure of Joomah Musjid, admeasuring 197 square yards or thereabouts.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday the 17th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
3 ,, ,, T cloth
1 ,, ,, packing twine
3 cases Dhotees
2 ,, T red lappets, 20 yards
1 ,, John Graves' chintz
2 ,, fast colour do.
5 ,, T red cambrics
2 ,, W printed border handkerchiefs
1 ,, printed do
2 ,, Madras woven do
10 ,, Swiss striped prints
1 ,, black camblet

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

3 bales 42 pieces 2,5 4½ yards 50 inches blue pilots
4 cases 142 ,, 24 ,, 9/8 ,, F. F. madder cambrics
2 ,, 200 ,, 20 ,, 49 ,, white mulls, Nos. 34 & 35
2 ,, 200 ,, 20 ,, 39 ,, do., Nos. 30,32,34,36&40

N.B.—These are to be sold without reserve and in small lots, that purchasers may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with the quantities they may require.

1 box mock pearls

10 cases each 25, 2½ lb. tins fresh French butter Phillippe and Connard, landed by the ship Rajpoot.

10 cases Huntley & Palmer's reading biscuits

3 casks rich porcelain toys.

On account of Hemraz Hirjee

S S N W 158 { 1 case 150 ps. W Crossover Lenos.

On account of the concerned.

25 Bundles damaged brass wire. landed Ex the Louisa.

D B B—13—1 case carriage lace consisting of 2 sets green and gold—and 1 set blue and gold silk lace with pasting and seaming and 1½ dozen tassal ends.

An invoice of fresh oilmanstores by the celebrated and well-known purveyors—Batger & Co., consisting of assorted, tart fruits, assorted jams and marmalade in tins, quart, pint and half pints, calf's foot, lemon punch and noyeau jellies, assorted comfits, assorted sauces.

SALE of NEW BOOKS.

On Monday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

1 case new books, comprising Churchill's Mount Lebanon, Morley's Digest of the reported cases in India, Marcarin's travels, Miscellaneous translations from the Oriental languages, Translations from the Chinese and American. Annals of Naima Sangermano's Burmese Empire. Travels of Evliya the Ethiopic Didascalia, Rigveda Sanhita, Ha iryansa Parlanglois, Mokrize's Sultan's Mamlouks, Sankhya Karika, Raghuvansa Kalidase Carmen Sanskrite Et Latine, Hajee Khalfa Lexicon, The Dabistan or School of Manner. Thorpe's Northern Mythology, Natural History of Mammalia, Life of the Marquis of Worcester. History of the Art of Printing, Examples of Chinese Ornament, Geographical Distribution of Mammals. Shakespeare, the first folio, Grammar of Arnold's, Day's Malabar Fishes, Owen's Odontography, the History of the Reign of Tipu Sultan, the History of Hyder Naik, History of the Religious Wars between the Persian and American, Plates and Maps, History of the War in Bosnia, &c.

AUCTION SALE of FURNISHED HOUSE and LAND at MATHERAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—That delightfully situated and substantially built house, situated on one of the finest sites at Matheran, well-known as the property formerly belonging to the late Mr. Michael Scott, together with the land appertaining thereto. The house has seven good sized rooms, a capacious verandah six feet in width along the whole of the front, besides bath-rooms, dispense, &c. The out-houses are extensive, both as regards servants' and stable accommodation. The grounds are tastefully laid out.

A plan of the buildings and list of the furniture, which is substantial and very complete, may be seen on application to the undersigned, who consider this a very eligible investment, and one which can be safely recommended.

Further particulars will be given on application.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at MIDDLE COLABA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, near the late I. N. Sanitarium, the household furniture of G. R. Wilson, Esq., which comprises the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares, handsome sofa couches, drawing and dining room tables, chairs and lounges, chiffoniers, a substantial square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, towel horses, screens, gown and hat stands, toilet glasses, single barrelled rifles, revolvers, reading and hanging argand lamps, framed pictures, bijouterie, palanquin clock, dispense and cookroom requisites, &c.

ALSO,

A very uncommon sewing machine manufactured by Messrs. Simpson and Co, and sent out expressly to order. It represents a Devonport when out of use, thus forming both an elegant and useful article of furniture for the drawing room, and it is very compact and complete.

AND

A very powerful German silver terrestrial telescope 4 feet in length for look out stations with pancratic eye piece—3 in. aperture magnifying 50, 65, and 70 times—made by Dullmeyer, London,—with the above is a handsome tripod support for fixed prospects.

AT 2 P. M.

A white poney with saddle.

One grass cutting machine.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

ORGAN—A very magnificent self-acting mechanical organ, 7½ feet high and 4½ feet broad with 3 removable barrels, playing operas, dance, and vocal music like a Military Band.

A light second hand serviceable Palanquin.

Bombay, 15th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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